

CITY OF BRADFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
MEDICAL OFFICER

1927

IDLE, BRADFORD :
WATMOUGHS LIMITED, PRINTERS.

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PREFACE.

The following report on the health of the City has been compiled along the lines laid down in the Memorandum of the Ministry of Health.

The chief vital statistics for the year 1927 were :—

Estimated population	...	...	293,200		
Birth rate	...	...	14·73	per 1,000 of population	
Death rate	...	...	14·57	per 1,000	„ „
Zymotic death rate	...	...	0·52	per 1,000	„ „
Tuberculosis death rate	...	...	1·00	per 1,000	„ „
Infantile mortality rate	...	...	92	per 1,000 births	

As compared with 1926 these figures show a fall of 1·58 per 1,000 in the birth rate and an increase of 0·99 in the death rate. There was an increase of 0·05 in the zymotic death rate, the tuberculosis death rate showed a slight decrease, while the infantile mortality rate remained the same.

JOHN J. BUCHAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

TOWN HALL, BRADFORD,
31st July, 1928.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Area and Population. The City of Bradford has an area of 22,880 acres, and the population as adjusted by the Registrar General for the middle of 1927 is 293,200.

DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION.

Wards					Estimated Population, 1927	Area of Wards in Acres	Persons per Acre
Allerton	...	...	...	...	15081	2864	5'3
Bolton	...	...	...	...	9597	1001	9'6
Bradford Moor	...	...	...	...	24572	680	36'1
East	...	...	...	...	15809	385	41'1
East Bowling	...	...	...	...	16920	565	30'0
Eccleshill	...	...	...	...	11994	1221	9'8
Exchange	...	...	...	...	2774	118	23'5
Great Horton	...	...	...	...	23998	1289	18'6
Heaton	...	...	...	...	17324	883	19'6
Idle	...	...	...	...	9103	1693	5'4
Listerhills	...	...	...	...	14951	321	46'6
Little Horton	...	...	...	...	15807	425	37'2
Manningham	...	...	...	...	21835	449	48'6
North	...	...	...	...	11427	353	32'4
North Bierley East	...	...	...	...	13633	2419	5'6
North Bierley West	...	...	...	...	11886	1836	6'5
South	...	...	...	...	13689	303	45'2
Thornton	...	...	...	...	6142	2251	2'7
Tong	...	...	...	...	7096	2659	2'6
West	...	...	...	...	9120	162	56'3
West Bowling	...	...	...	...	20442	1003	20'4
City	...	...	...	...	293200	22880	12'8

The average density of population varies from 2·6 persons per acre Tong Ward to 56·3 in the West Ward.

Births. The number of births registered in the 52 weeks ending 31st December, 1927, was 4,318, of which 2,172 were males and 2,146 females. This gives a birth-rate for the year of 14·73 per 1,000, a decrease of 1·58 per 1,000 from last year.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL BIRTH-RATES FROM 1871.

1871-75	...	39·0	1896-1900...	25·1	1921-25	...	17·9
1876-80	...	35·6	1901-05	...	1926	...	16·3
1881-85	...	31·1	1906-10	...	1927	...	14·7
1886-90	...	29·8	1911-15	...			
1891-95	...	27·5	1916-20	...			

Illegitimacy. Of the 4,318 births registered, 255, or 5·9 per cent., were illegitimate. This rate is 0·4 per cent. higher than in 1926.

Deaths. The total deaths occurring in Bradford in 1927 was 4,218; after making additions and deductions of persons dying away from their place of residence the number becomes 4,271. The corrected death-rate is therefore 14·57 per 1,000, or 0·99 per 1,000 higher than in 1926.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL DEATH-RATES FROM 1871.

1871-75	...	25·9	1896-1900...	17·9	1921-25	...	14·1
1876-80	...	22·3	1901-05	...	1926	...	13·6
1881-85	...	19·9	1906-10	...	1927	...	14·6
1886-90	...	20·9	1911-15	...			
1891-95	...	19·7	1916-20	...			

The death-rate among the male population in 1926 was 16·07 and among the female population 13·45 per 1,000.

The birth and death-rates in the various wards of the city are set out in the table on page 7.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES IN EACH WARD.

Ward	Number		Rates per 1000	
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths
Allerton	190	168	12·59	11·13
Bolton	125	126	13·02	13·14
Bradford Moor ...	403	314	16·40	12·78
East	202	208	12·78	13·16
East Bowling ...	256	297	15·13	17·55
Eccleshill	131	144	10·92	12·01
Exchange	65	60	23·43	21·63
Great Horton ...	295	302	12·29	12·58
Heaton	175	233	10·10	13·45
Idle	116	106	12·74	11·64
Listerhills	243	267	16·25	17·86
Little Horton ...	177	232	11·19	14·67
Manningham ...	322	293	14·74	13·42
North	217	189	18·99	16·54
North Bierley East ...	249	208	18·26	15·26
North Bierley West...	186	173	15·65	14·55
South	281	266	20·53	19·43
Thornton	101	80	16·44	13·03
Tong	113	103	15·92	14·52
West	190	206	20·83	22·59
West Bowling ...	281	296	13·74	14·48
City	4318	4271	14·73	14·57

Mortality at Different Ages. The following Table shows the total deaths in each age group during the past six years.

NUMBER OF DEATHS IN EACH YEAR AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.

Age	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Under 1 year	456	412	462	461	435	404
1— 2 years	102	138	121	138	81	111
2— 5 „	81	85	97	104	66	106
5—15 „	95	90	70	95	72	99
15—25 „	160	144	144	123	123	119
25—45 „	485	484	464	444	435	473
45—65 „	1154	1144	1303	1233	1142	1255
over 65 „	1551	1501	1734	1457	1567	1704

The infantile mortality rate for 1927 was 92 per 1,000 births, the same as that for 1926. The mortality between one and sixty-five years was 8.0 per 1,000, and over sixty-five years 99.2 per 1,000.

From the above table it will be seen that there was an increase in the number of deaths at all age periods except under one year and between fifteen and twenty-five years.

Public Institutions. The accommodation in all kinds of institution available for Bradford amounts to more than 3,500 beds or 1.2 per cent of the population or about 1 in 80.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS, 1927.

Hospital	Number of beds	Character of cases.	Cases admitted to Hospital	Cases treated in outdoor departments
Bradford Royal Infirmary ...	210	General	3615	14834 *
Bradford Children's Hospital	74	Children	1381	2924
Royal Eye and Ear Hospital	72	Eye & Ear	3342	12257
Totals	356	—	8338	30015

* Exclusive of dental cases.

At the out-patient department of the Bradford Royal Infirmary 6,556 persons were treated as out-patients, and 6,178 as casualty cases, and 376 as dental cases. The number of attendances made by out-patients was 43,332, and by casualty cases 33,752. At the orthopædic department 40,189 treatments were given.

The total number of patients admitted to municipal hospitals in 1927 was 8,530. The nature of the cases is given elsewhere in this report dealing with each hospital. On the 31st December, 1927, there were 64 patients maintained in institutions for the mentally defective.

At the end of the year the number of persons in receipt of relief in the Bradford Union was : Institutional, 1,339, and Domiciliary 4,839, equal to 26·6 per 1,000 of the population ; the corresponding figures for North Bierley Union, a part of which is in the city, were : Institutional 79, and Domiciliary 2,377, equal to 21·2 per 1,000 of population.

PROPORTION PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN RECEIPT OF RELIEF.

	Indoor	Outdoor	Total Chargeable
England and Wales ...	5·8	25·8	31·6
Bradford Union	5·8	20·8	26·6
North Bierley Union ...	3·5	17·7	21·2

The number of deaths in public institutions is given in the tables on pages 10 and 11.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Name of Institution	1925	1926	1927
Bradford Union	64	75	67
North Bierley Union	47	40	50
Other Poor Law Institutions ...	1	9	12
Menston Asylum	63	50	51
Storthes Hall Asylum	—	16	35
Other Asylums	7	5	6
Royal Infirmary	172	164	171
Children's Hospital	72	101	85
Eye and Ear Hospital	9	11	11
St. Catherine's Home	15	8	9
Other Voluntary Hospitals ...	5	28	23
St. Luke's Hospital	794	880	894
Leeds Road Hospital	58	30	54
Bierley Hall Hospital	14	14	18
Grassington Sanatorium	12	9	5
North Bierley Joint Hospital ...	3	1	1
Calverley Joint Hospital	1	1	—
Other Institutions	15	5	10
Total	1352	1447	1502

It will be noted that in 1927, 129 deaths, or 3·0 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred in Poor Law Hospitals; 92 deaths, or 2·2 per cent., in Lunatic Asylums; 299 deaths, or 7·0 per cent., in Voluntary Hospitals; and 972 deaths, or 22·8 per cent., in Municipal Hospitals.

The percentage of the total deaths in the city occurring in public institutions in 1927 was 35·2.

The age incidence of deaths in Public Institutions is shown in the following Table :—

	Poor Law Hospitals	Lunatic Asylums	Voluntary Hospitals	Municipal Hospitals	Other Institutions	Total	Per cent. of Deaths at each age.
Under 1	—	—	62	76	1	139	34'4
1— 2	—	—	18	20	1	39	35'1
2— 5	—	—	20	25	—	45	42'5
5—15	—	—	28	27	1	56	56'6
15—25	—	1	18	47	1	67	56'3
25—45	6	26	35	172	4	243	51'4
45—65	30	30	77	289	2	428	34'1
65 and over	93	35	41	316	—	485	28'5
Total ...	129	92	299	972	10	1502	35'2

Certification of Deaths. 3,802 deaths, or 89·0 per cent., were certified by medical practitioners, and 387, or 9·1 per cent., by the coroner after inquest, and 82, or 1·9 per cent., were uncertified. The table on the following page shows the causes of death as found at the inquests held.

RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF INQUESTS HELD, AND VERDICTS
RETURNED DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Wilful Murder	Manslaughter	Temporary Insanity	Intemperance	Anthrax	Accidents	Natural and Un- known Causes	Open Verdicts	Totals	Remarks
Violence	
Burns and Scalds	20	...	...	20	
Railways	5	...	...	5	
Motor Vehicles	21	...	...	21	
Other Conveyances	7	...	...	7	
Machinery	4	...	...	4	
Falls	36	...	...	36	
Suffocation	8	...	...	8	
Drowning	4	...	1	5	
Poisoning	1	...	...	1	
Intemperance	
Other Causes	3	...	1	4	
SUICIDES—										
Drowning	10	...	...	...	...	1	11	
Hanging	5	...	...	...	...	1	6	
Poisoning	19	...	...	...	...	5	24	
Other Means	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	
Natural and Unknown Causes	1	...	1	225	...	227	
TOTALS ...	—	—	42	1	—	110	225	9	387	

There were also 82 cases where, after enquiries were made, the
Coroner found that Inquests were not necessary.

TABLE A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF BRADFORD FROM 1896.

Year	Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1896	222,658	26·7	16·8	1·59	143
1897	223,895	25·4	17·4	2·24	179
1898	225,133	24·8	17·5	2·20	184
1899	226,373	24·3	18·4	2·43	181
1900	278,634	24·1	17·1	1·43	141
1901	279,969	23·0	16·7	1·86	168
1902	280,833	23·3	15·7	1·38	138
1903	281,799	23·4	16·2	1·32	148
1904	282,568	22·2	17·4	2·43	167
1905	283,441	21·3	15·3	1·45	144
1906	284,314	20·9	16·2	1·97	152
1907	285,189	20·1	14·7	0·91	124
1908	286,071	21·0	15·7	1·46	143
1909	286,954	19·2	14·6	0·68	116
1910	287,839	19·1	14·3	1·26	127
1911	288,723	19·0	15·0	1·60	140
1912	289,618	19·3	14·5	0·82	98
1913	290,540	19·6	15·1	1·10	128
1914	291,482	19·6	15·7	1·22	122
1915	*280,737	17·4	16·9	1·22	123
1916	*271,105	16·67	15·99	0·61	118
1917	*266,338	13·06	15·34	0·81	132
1918	*259,707	13·30	19·13	1·07	123
1919	*282,714	13·40	16·27	0·31	113
1920	293,979	20·52	13·31	0·42	93
1921	291,100	19·57	13·72	0·66	109
1922	291,300	17·92	14·02	0·36	87
1923	290,800	18·19	13·75	0·48	78
1924	290,200	16·94	14·86	0·31	92
1925	290,200	16·63	13·97	0·65	95
1926	288,700	16·31	13·58	0·47	92
1927	293,200	14·73	14·57	0·52	92

* Civil population.

II.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF BRADFORD.

(A) *Water.* The water supply of Bradford, as provided by the Corporation Waterworks, is obtained from several upland surface sources and is distributed throughout the city by gravitation. The supply is constant and the water is generally soft. At the end of the year there were 75 farms and 276 houses in isolated localities in the city not connected with the Corporation mains. Seven years ago there were 90 farms and 390 houses in the city not so connected. Of the several sources of supply, only one exhibits in its natural state any plumbo-solvency. This is the supply from Thornton Moor, 1,241 feet above sea level, where water is collected from peaty uplands to the west of the city. This water is treated at the reservoir to reduce the degree of plumbo-solvency. Constant observations are taken of this water as distributed in the city, and the following Table gives the average results of analyses of 184 samples taken in 1927.

Average Results of Analyses of Water as distributed.

	Grains per Gallon			
	Lead	Lead taken up in 24 hours	Alkalinity	Hardness
92 samples before 8 a.m. ...	0'0079	0'0553	1'238	3'354
92 samples after 1 p.m. ...	0'0006	0'0536	—	—

The number of notices served to secure a proper water supply (Sec. 53 Bradford Corporation Act, 1925) was 28, affecting 116 houses. Most of the complaints arose from defects in the service pipes.

(B) *Drainage and Sewerage.* There are 181 farms and 994 houses not connected with the Corporation sewers. Three houses have been connected during the year, and one cesspool has been abolished.

(C) *Closet Accommodation and Scavenging.* During the year 999 new water closets were provided. These included 143 additional water closets for dwelling-houses. Twenty-seven water closets were substituted for waste water closets (tipper), and 664 were substituted for privies, the ashpits in connection with them being replaced by dust bins. One hundred and one water closets were provided for factories and workshops, and 64 for other premises.

ESTIMATE OF SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT THE END OF 1927.

(i.) Dwelling-houses.

	No. of Houses	Water Closets	Waste Water Closets	Privies
WATER CLOSETS.				
More than one sanitary convenience to each house ...	6198	10808	515	110
One to each house ...	46450	46450	—	—
Less than one to each house ...	20400	10620	—	—
WASTE WATER CLOSETS.				
One to each house ...	7153	—	7153	—
Less than one to each house ...	220	—	110	—
PRIVIES.				
One to each house ...	207	—	—	207
Less than one to each house ...	215	—	—	122
Totals ...	80843	67878	7778	439

SUMMARY.

	Number	Percentage
Houses with water closets ...	73,048	90·35
Houses with waste water closets ...	7,373	9·12
Houses with privies only ...	422	0·53

(ii.) Business and other Premises.

	No. of Premises	Water Closets	Privies
Factories, workshops, and other business premises ...	4663	12132	172
Places of worship, schools, public institutions, clubs, &c.	627	4426	142
Totals ...	5290	16558	314

1927

Number of water closets	84,436
Number of waste water closets	7,778
Number of privies	753
	<hr/> 92,967
Number of wet ashpits	642
Number of dry ashpits	32,243
Number of dust bins	29,865
	<hr/> 62,750

PROGRESS OF CONVERSION OF PRIVIES TO WATER CLOSETS, 1906-1927.

Year	Dwellinghouses		Factories and Workshops		Other Premises		Totals	
	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies	W.C's.	Privies
1906	983	—	180	—	—	32	1163	32
1907	823	—	246	—	15	24	1084	24
1908	1854	25	254	2	78	5	2188	32
1909	1969	12	194	2	28	1	2191	15
1910	1945	18	217	2	—	—	2162	20
1911	2128	8	202	—	35	2	2365	10
1912	2917	9	196	—	95	—	3208	9
1913	3990	1	160	—	88	—	4238	1
1914	3123	1	127	—	14	—	3264	1
1915	2028	—	151	—	50	—	2229	—
1916	155	—	128	—	16	8	299	8
1917	30	—	70	—	—	—	100	—
1918	27	1	125	—	6	—	158	1
1919	77	5	135	—	22	—	234	5
1920	461	—	223	—	29	—	713	—
1921	1108	—	158	—	30	—	1296	—
1922	1654	—	134	—	25	—	1813	—
1923	2124	—	131	—	20	—	2275	—
1924	1503	—	89	—	31	—	1623	—
1925	1598	—	97	—	25	—	1720	—
1926	1363	—	107	—	43	—	1513	—
1927	834	—	101	—	64	—	999	—

The number of times each ashpit was emptied by the Cleansing Department during the year was on the average 9. The dust bins are emptied each week.

During the period under review, 298 personal applications were made to the Sanitary Office for the cleansing of ashpits, as against 560 the previous year. Three hundred and sixty applications were received through the post, as against 472, and 920 were made by the Sanitary Inspectors, as against 1,568 the previous year, the total being 1,578, as against 2,600 for the previous year.

PLANS PASSED BY THE HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1927.

Three hundred and sixty-one plans have been approved by the Health Committee for the construction of the following works :—

608 water closets affecting 822 dwelling-houses.

12 water closets affecting 7 licensed premises.

4 urinals affecting 4 licensed premises.

103 water closets affecting 64 factories and workshops.

52 water closets affecting 15 schools, clubs, and other premises.

4 urinals affecting 4 schools, clubs, and other premises.

(D) *Sanitary Inspection of District.* The number of tests to drains and sanitary fittings made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year was 2,829, of which 989 were volatile tests with 222 positive results, 1,775 were coloured water tests with 233 positive results, 65 smoke tests with 40 positive results. In 379 of the houses tested infectious disease was present, in 245 cases diphtheria with 20 positive results, in 14 enteric fever with no positive result, and in 120 other diseases with 3 positive results. In 22 cases the system of drainage was such as to render impracticable the application of a test.

The drainage of 15 blocks of property comprising 102 houses and other premises was dealt with under Section 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as against 163 houses the previous year. These defects were found as a result of tests applied to the drains; in one case after the occurrence of a case of infectious disease; in 7 cases after complaints from the tenants of bad smells in the cellars; in 2 cases after complaints of water in the cellars; and in 5 cases from defects found by the District Inspectors during the progress of drainage work. All

these were dealt with by the City Surveyor. One hundred and ninety-six downspouts have been disconnected from drains and sewers, as against 283 last year. Accounts have been received and passed for payment for the disconnection of 95 downspouts at 108 houses, as against 86 downspouts at 109 houses last year. The total cost of the work involved was £160 10s. 10d., or an average of £1 14s. 0d. for each downspout. The total amount payable by the Corporation was £79 14s. 7d.

The District Sanitary Inspectors have made 95,679 inspections and visits for the investigation and suppression of nuisances. The total number of nuisances reported was 9,168. The following statement shows the nature and amount of work performed by the Inspectors during the year, together with the figures for the five preceding years for comparison.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE, 1922-1927.

	1922	1923	No. of Cases.			
	1924	1925	1926	1927		
<i>Drainage and Sanitary Arrangements—</i>						
Choked drains cleansed	1466	1226	1316	1276	1314	1135
Drains amended	761	803	677	748	733	651
Drains reconstructed	540	1003	1228	1190	868	604
Extra drains provided	180	249	436	512	515	170
Cellars drained	37	99	63	75	65	49
Drains underneath houses abolished ...	10	20	12	35	20	16
Drainage systems intercepted from sewer	14	26	49	34	30	16
Open drain inlets trapped	7	8	7	7	6	6
Waste pipes trapped	36	28	22	36	27	30
Waste pipes disconnected	36	25	28	47	49	67
Rain water pipes disconnected	204	385	333	328	283	196
Rain water conductors repaired or renewed	2318	1258	1261	1628	1757	1278
House sinks repaired or renewed ...	104	101	100	82	108	64
New house sinks provided	30	39	32	58	56	56
Water closet pedestals renewed	238	97	137	117	113	92
Water closets and flushing apparatus repaired	468	296	328	317	354	246
Water closets cleansed	125	115	158	144	109	78
Water closet apartments cleansed and limewashed	536	382	405	784	542	518
Water closet apartments properly lighted and ventilated	—	10	15	—	4	3
Soil pipes repaired or renewed	52	29	32	31	31	23
Indoor soil pipes abolished	1	3	1	3	—	—
Urinals cleansed, amended, or screened	27	10	17	18	14	7
Urinals remodelled	8	2	3	2	7	9
New urinals provided	4	3	1	2	3	4
<i>Privies and Ashpits—</i>						
Privy structures abolished	347	287	111	91	130	88
Deposits of slops in ashpits prohibited	29	58	19	32	12	8
General repairs executed	1071	805	895	882	825	639
Privy apartments cleansed and limewashed	193	54	135	85	48	44
Dust bins repaired or renewed	569	566	469	487	856	621

	No. of Cases.					
	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
<i>Selling-houses, etc.—</i>						
Dampness excluded	407	334	236	179	241	190
Roofs repaired	650	383	369	550	461	341
General repairs executed	757	510	467	650	790	528
Houses or parts cleansed and limewashed	317	189	248	195	242	216
Ventilation improved	39	18	14	14	35	27
Overcrowding abated	9	17	15	17	28	29
Cellar areas cleansed	56	32	36	24	13	8
Caravans removed	38	7	16	25	26	51
Houses reported for the provision of water closets	2206	1342	1266	990	1102	470
Houses reported for the provision of privies	8	37	—	—	26	23
<i>Courts, Backyards, Stable Yards, etc.—</i>						
Paving repaired in yards and passages	166	146	165	271	182	208
Yards and passages newly paved ...	5	12	16	9	9	15
Yards cleansed	151	110	181	157	90	113
Passages cleansed and limewashed ...	221	140	132	174	170	311
<i>Keeping of Animals, etc.—</i>						
Improper keeping of swine prohibited...	10	4	4	8	14	3
Improper keeping of fowls prohibited...	80	71	64	54	49	25
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	160	129	145	133	145	124
Accumulations of manure removed ...	111	69	52	54	50	51
Manure pits repaired	7	7	2	1	—	5
Manure pits provided	2	—	2	—	1	1
<i>Miscellaneous Nuisances—</i>						
Dangerous places made secure	236	66	134	108	103	91
Effluvium nuisances abated	58	33	20	16	33	17
Other unclassified nuisances abated ...	141	196	263	327	104	539
<i>Special Inspections—</i>						
Graveyards	76	41	52	41	51	121
Offensive trade premises	237	193	206	247	213	186
School inspections	523	661	763	642	637	750
Zymotic diseases investigated and subsequent visits made	4153	3127	3265	3322	4654	16903
Complaints specially investigated ...	2629	2252	2245	2337	1985	1620

During the year 1,227 complaints as to nuisances were received, as against 1,272 the previous year. The number of statutory notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 2,467, as against 2,656 last year. The number of preliminary notices served for dangerous places to be made secure was 15, this being the same as the previous year. There were 91 of these places dealt with, as against 103 last year. Nineteen cases relating to nuisances in connection with caravans were heard before the City Magistrates. Nine were withdrawn, the vans having been removed prior to the hearing of the cases, 2 were dismissed, and in the remaining 8 cases orders were made for the nuisances to be abated within 14 days. Thirteen other cases were heard at the City Court for failing to obey notices issued from this Department. Orders were made in 2 cases, and, 1 of these not being complied with, the defendant was summoned, and fined £11 10s. 0d., or an alternative of 31 days' imprisonment. Still ignoring the order, the defendant was again fined a daily penalty, which amounted to £21 10s. 0d. The order was afterwards complied with. In another case a fine of £5 was inflicted. The

remaining 10 cases were withdrawn, the work having either been completed before the hearing of the case or during the time of the adjournment. The total amount of fines and costs inflicted was £40 16s. 0d.

The number of visits made to burial grounds within the city was 121, as against 51 last year. No irregularities were observed. As a result of road improvements which affect Greenhill Chapel Burial Ground it has been necessary to remove a large number of bodies from the graveyard here to Bowling Cemetery. Up to the end of the year 779 bodies were removed and re-interred under the supervision of this Department, following a licence issued by the Home Office. Three other licences were also issued, affecting 2 re-interments at Scholemoor Cemetery and 1 at North Bierley Cemetery.

During the year the woman sanitary inspector has made 216 inspections of the conveniences for women at the public parks and recreation grounds, with the result that in 10 instances nuisances were found which rendered it necessary to notify the person in charge. In every case the nuisance was abated at the verbal request of the inspector.

(E.) *Workshop and Shop Inspection, &c.***FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.****I.—INSPECTIONS (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS).**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	648	25	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	4604	62	1
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	349	64	—
TOTALS	5591	151	1

II.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*—</i>				
Want of cleanliness	461	461	...	...
Want of ventilation	46	46	...	...
Overcrowding	3	3	...	...
Want of drainage to floors	9	9	...	...
Other nuisances	708	700	...	1
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient	38	34	...
	unsuitable or defective	226	222	...
	not separate for sexes	72	69	...
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	2	2	...	...
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops, Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)	—	—	...	...
TOTALS	1565	1546	...	1

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

III.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS, ETC.

Workshops on the Register (S.131) at the end of the year	Number
Workshops	2047
„ Bakehouses	367
Factory Bakehouses	114
Total	2528

IV.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failing to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (S. 133), 1901	99
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Act, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5), 1901	26
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	26
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	—
Other Reports to H.M. Inspectors	—
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Workshop Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ...	23
Factory Bakehouses in use at the end of the year ...	14
Homework—Secs. 107 to 110 ;—	
Employers failing to keep list of outworkers (form 44)	15
Notices served on employers for failing to keep or send in lists	457
Cases of outwork in infected and unwholesome premises	—
Prosecutions for failing to send in list of outworkers	4

(2) SHOPS ACTS, 1912—1921.

Shops Inspected. The total number of shops on the register is 7,580, as compared with 7,463 last year. The number of visits and investigations made to shops where young persons were employed was 730. In 121 shops the employers had failed to exhibit the notice referring to the specific provisions of the Act, and the employers were cautioned. Visits were made to 1,187 shops where female assistants were employed, and in all cases it was found that seats were provided for the assistants in accordance with the Act. In 41 shops no notice

specifying the day of weekly half-holiday was displayed. In 59 instances shops were found open and the occupiers selling non-exempted articles on the weekly half-holiday, and 22 persons were found hawking on the day fixed for the closing of shops. Proceedings were taken against 16 shopkeepers and 3 hawkers, and the remaining offenders were cautioned. The occupiers of 118 shops were found not displaying the notices specifying the exempted trades for which they were remaining open after the closing hour on the weekly half-holiday. They were all cautioned. In 238 cases employers failed to provide the prescribed form relating to their assistants' weekly half-holiday, and they were all cautioned. Thirteen assistants were found employed after 1.30 p.m. on the specified day of their weekly half-holiday. In 2 instances the employers were prosecuted, and the remainder were cautioned. In 14 instances it was found that assistants were not having intervals for meals as prescribed by the Act, and the employers were all warned.

Closing Orders. During night visits and observations after the closing hours affecting certain classes of shops, 11 shops were found open in contravention of the Orders, and 5 persons were found hawking after the closing hour fixed for shops. One shopkeeper and 2 hawkers were prosecuted, and the remaining offenders cautioned.

Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920-21. As a result of night inspection made by the Shops Inspectors, not only on weekdays but also on Sundays and holidays, 28 shops were found open after the closing hour under the above Acts, and 5 persons were found hawking in the streets after the closing hour for shops. Five shopkeepers were prosecuted, and the remaining offenders were cautioned.

PROSECUTIONS.

The following is a summary of the prosecutions taken under :—

Nature of Offence.	No. of Cases.	Penalties.	Costs.
<i>Shops Act, 1912—1921.</i>		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Failing to observe Weekly Half-holiday Orders	19	18 15 0	4 0
Breach of Closing Order ...	3	1 15 0	
Breach of Shops (Early Closing) Acts, 1920-21	5	4 5 0	
Failing to allow Shop Assistants prescribed Weekly Half-holiday	2	1 10 0	
<i>Factory and Workshop Act, 1901</i>			
Failing to send in list of Out-workers	4	6 0 0	16 0
<i>Rag Flock Act, 1911.</i>			
Flock used for making bedding not conforming to prescribed standard of cleanliness ...	1	1 0 0	1 1 0
Totals	34	33 5 0	2 1 0

(3) RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

During the year 25 samples of rag flock were submitted to the City Analyst. With one exception these were found to conform to the standard of cleanliness laid down in the Regulations under the Act. In the remaining instance the user of the flock was prosecuted.

(F) *Premises, Etc., Controlled by Bye-laws or Regulations.*

(1) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

At the end of the year there were 18 registered Common Lodging Houses in the city, comprising 110 sleeping-rooms, affording accommodation for 861 males, 22 females, and 24 couples, this being the same as last year. Three applications for transfer of the registry as keepers were granted.

The total number of persons accommodated during the year was 44,296, as against 244,012 the previous year, this being an increase of 84. The nightly average was 669, representing 71·8% of the accommodation available. This shows an increase of 0·1% on the previous year.

The following table shows the number of nights spent by single men, women, young persons, and couples in Common Lodging Houses during the year :—

ADULTS			8 to 21 years		Under 8 years	
Males	Females	Couples	Males	Females	Males	Females
221565	6664	7521	153	5	416	451

The whole of the houses have been limewashed and cleansed in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The total number of inspections made during the year was 956. Of these, 8 were made during the night, but no case of overcrowding or illegal occupation of day-rooms was found to exist. No difficulties have been experienced in gaining admittance at any time, and it has not been necessary to resort to Police Court proceedings.

There were two cases of small-pox reported from one Common Lodging House during the last month of the year.

(2) CANAL BOATS.

The number of boats inspected within the city boundary was 72.

Three of these contained cabins which were not maintained weather-proof and dry; the structural condition of the remaining 69 boats was satisfactory. In one case there was no certificate of registry on board. One boat had the registration number defaced. One boat was not furnished with an appropriate water cask of sufficient capacity.

Ten notices were served with respect to the above breaches of the Acts and Regulations. In 6 cases the cause of complaint was remedied; in one case the work was carried out, but the boat was sunk before inspection; in the remaining 3 cases the notices had not been complied with at the end of the year. The two notices outstanding at the end of 1926 were complied with during the year.

(3) OFFENSIVE TRADES, Etc.

The number of offensive trades within the city is 333, of which 280 are fish friers, these being the same numbers as last year. Two hundred and six of the fish friers and 3 other offensive trades are subject to annual licence.

The number of visits of inspection made to fish friers was 1,021, and to other offensive trades 186.

There was one prosecution for breaches of the Offensive Trade Bye-laws, instituted against a fish frier for failing to keep his premises and using utensils clean. The offender gave an undertaking to the Court that he would discontinue the business. This the Court accepted, and ordered the defendant to pay the costs.

(4) SCHOOLS.

The number of visits made for the sanitary inspection of schools was 750, as against 637 last year. Minor defects have been noted and remedied at various schools.

(5) INSPECTION OF CINEMAS AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The periodical inspection of these places was carried out by the District Sanitary Inspectors, and 180 recorded inspections have been made during the year.

Generally, these places have been kept in a satisfactory condition so far as their sanitary arrangements are concerned. In one or two instances minor defects which were observed on inspection were remedied on the attention of the management being drawn thereto.

(G.) *Other Sanitary Work.*(1) **SMOKE INSPECTION.**

One thousand two hundred and forty-nine observations of chimneys were made during the year. Two hundred and twenty-four were found to be discharging undue emissions of smoke. In connection with these cases 706 furnaces were examined and 41 managers or owners, 85 engineers, and 113 stokers were interviewed by the Smoke Inspector.

Eighteen cases of smoke offence were reported to the Health Committee by the Smoke Inspector, and prosecutions were instituted in 17 of these cases. Following a conference between the Health Committee and one offending firm, no legal proceedings were taken with respect to the offence for which they had been reported.

Summary of prosecutions;

Person proceeded against		Causation of smoke						Penalties and costs		
								£	s.	d.
Owner	...	Insufficient draught plant	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	Dismissed		
"	...	Furnaces neglected for other duties (Costs only)	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
Engineer	...	Insufficient draught plant	...	...	...	...	...	Dismissed		
"	...	"	"		
Stoker	...	Negligent stoking (Proved, dismissed)	...	...	...	...	...
"	...	" (Costs only)	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
"	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
		Total...						£25	17	0

Many chimneys in Bradford are receiving the gases from a large number of furnaces, varying up to 34 in one chimney. When smoke is discharged it is not only necessary to ascertain which furnaces are creating the smoke, the original and possible secondary causes, but it is also necessary to solve the further complication of apportioning the responsibility between the owner, engineer, and half-a-dozen or more stokers. These complications often give rise to much trouble in locating the source of the offence.

Monthly tests of the amount of solid atmospheric impurities deposited in one industrial district of the city have been carried out for the third year in succession, with results as follows for the year under review :—

Total solid deposit for the year in the same industrial district.

Month.					Weight of Deposit in tons per sq. mile.
January	...	...	...	...	139·81
February	...	...	...	...	160·44
March	...	...	...	...	129·58
April	...	...	...	...	177·47
May	...	...	...	...	142·41
June	...	...	...	...	133·20
July	...	...	...	...	122·76
August	...	...	...	...	95·48
September	...	...	...	...	197·78
October	...	...	...	...	137·52
November	...	...	...	...	105·80
December	...	...	...	...	119·45
<i>Total</i>					<u>1661·70</u>

The deposits consist largely of cinder grit, with a sprinkling of flue dust.

(2) THE RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the Corporation Rat Catcher under the operation of the above-named Act.

The figures for the five previous years are given for comparison :—

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
No. of complaints dealt with	103	102	73	46	85	54
No. of poison baits set ...	1179	1947	1502	1447	2207	1085
No. of poison baits taken ...	543	826	637	695	1100	466
No. of rats caught alive ...	1913	1564	1361	1802	1927	2487
No. of rats caught dead ...	121	279	247	220	351	186
Totals ...	2034	1843	1608	2022	2278	2673

The charges made for the Rat Catcher's services amounted to a sum equal to the percentages as given of the wages paid to him ... 46% 31% 33% 54% 39% 40%

III.—FOOD.

(A) MILK SUPPLY.

The Veterinary Inspector (Mr. W. Halstead, M.R.C.V.S.) reports that there is an average dairy cow population of 3,238 dairy cows in the city, housed in 258 dairy farms. The amount of milk produced by these cows is estimated at 7,500 gallons per day, whilst about 7,000 gallons come into the city by train or road; the total quantity of milk consumed in the city being about 14,500 gallons daily, representing a daily allowance of 0·4 pints per head of the population for all purposes. It would appear that the quantity of raw milk consumed could, with advantage, be considerably increased, more especially by the young population below 15 years of age.

The city dairy herds were regularly inspected during the year, Mr. Halstead paying 676 visits to dairy farms. At these inspections 16 cases

of Tuberculosis were noted, rendering untreated milk dangerous to consumers. Of these 16 cows, 5 were affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder, and were members of 5 herds, whose total daily milk production is estimated at 134 gallons per day; the remaining 11 cows were affected with Tuberculosis (other forms).

The number of samples of milk taken by the Veterinary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year was 200, of which 66 were for biological tests.

Tuberculosis Order, 1925. Of the above-mentioned 16 cows, 15 were slaughtered under the provisions of this Order; on post-mortem examination one showed the disease as not advanced, whilst in the remaining 14 cows the lesions were those of advanced Tuberculosis. The amount of compensation paid to the owners was £39 5s. 0d., and the nett salvage received for the disposal of the carcasses, etc., was £22 13s. 0d. The other cow affected with Tuberculosis of the Udder was slaughtered at the Public Abattoir by the owner. This animal showed the disease as advanced.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Nine premises situated outside the city were visited with the Veterinary Inspectors of the respective Authorities in whose area the farms were located, when 171 dairy cows were examined. On one of these premises the source of the contamination with B. Tuberculosis could not be traced; from the other eight farms 8 cows suffering from Tuberculosis of the Udder were slaughtered.

The Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923. There is one herd in the city producing under this Order 38 gallons of Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested milk per day, and three herds producing 156 gallons of Grade "A" milk per day. The demand for this "designated" milk seems to be increasing, and the public are beginning to appreciate the advantages at a very small additional cost of such a milk.

The milk produced generally under this Order has a higher standard of cleanliness than is required by the provisions of the Order. Amendments to the Order to raise the standard of cleanliness appear to be necessary, more especially as the standard of cleanliness of the ordinary commercial milk is influenced by the standard of the designated milks.

SUMMARY.

Number of City dairy farms	...	...	...	...	258
Average dairy cow population	...	...	...	...	3238
Number of visits to city farms	...	...	...	...	676
Number of visits to farms outside the city	...	...	...	...	9
Number of county cows inspected	...	...	...	...	171

Cows affected with :—

(1) Tuberculosis of the Udder :

Slaughtered (a) Not advanced	...	...	0
(b) Advanced	...	...	5
			— 5

(2) Clinical Tuberculosis (other forms) :

Slaughtered (a) Not advanced	...	...	1
(b) Advanced	...	...	10
			— 11

Bacteriological Examinations (Samples)	...	...	...	134
Submitted for Biological Tests (Samples)	...	...	...	66

Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

Compensation paid to owners	...	...	£39 5 0
Nett Salvage received for carcasses	...	...	£22 10 0

Cowsheds. Eight hundred and fifty-six inspections of cowsheds were made, and 326 inspections of dairies and utensils.

The number of defects found to exist was 130, and of these 87 were remedied, in addition to 13 which were outstanding at the end of the previous year.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS IN COWSHEDS.

	Found.	Remedied.
Insufficient lighting	8	2
Insufficient ventilation	11	5
Defective draining	6	5
Defective paving	8	4
Walls to cement render	5	4
No manure pit	2	—
Accumulations of manure	4	6

					Found	Remedied
Manure pits to repair	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dirty cattle	...	...	...	...	16	19
Dirty cowshed	...	...	...	...	3	5
No milk house	...	...	...	...	46	22
Dirty can house	...	...	...	...	2	2
No can house	...	...	...	...	4	5
Horse in cowshed	...	...	...	...	2	2
Cooler in cowshed	...	...	...	...	2	2
Ceilings to limewash	...	...	...	...	9	2
Pigs improperly kept	...	...	...	...	1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	...	130	87
					<hr/>	<hr/>

Milk Shops, Dairies and Purveyors of Milk. There were at the end of the year 330 vendors of milk registered and residing within the city. These may be classified as follows :—

Cowkeepers and retailers	...	...	...	...	137
Retailers only (in the streets or from their homes)	...	...	...	...	164
Milkshops (including dairies, confectioners, small grocers, and other shops)	...	...	...	...	29

In addition to these milk shops there were 350 shops where milk is sold in sealed bottles only.

The numbers of visits made to these premises was 500, and generally the premises were found in a satisfactory state.

In addition to these 330 vendors residing within the city, 68 dairy-men came into the city from surrounding districts to sell milk by retail.

The milk supply produced within the city is supplemented from 231 sources outside the boundary. From these sources the milk arrives in Bradford in 128 cases by rail, in 3 by tramways, and in 100 by road. The total amount of milk produced outside the city boundary and consumed within the city is estimated to be about 7,000 gallons per day.

During the year 30 milk purveyors were registered, in addition to 14 shopkeepers who were registered to sell milk in sealed bottles only.

Chemical Examination of Milk. Five hundred and eleven samples of milk were analysed, and the results are shown in tabulated form on the following page. In addition, two separated milks were analysed and found to be genuine. These analyses show that 3.71% of the samples gave an analysis under 3.0% of fat, and 77.29% over 3.5% of fat; whilst 1.95% of these samples gave an analysis under 8.5% of non-fatty solids. The total number either below 3.0% of fat or 8.5% of non-fatty solids was 29, or 5.67% of the samples.

RESULTS OF MILK ANALYSIS, 1927.

Non-Fatty Solids	Fat																							Per Cent.	
	Under 2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6 & over		Total
Under 7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 7.5
7.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5
7.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6
7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.7
7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8
7.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9
8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.0
8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.1
8.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.2
8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3
8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4
8.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.5
8.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6
8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7
8.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.8
8.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9
9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.0
9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1
9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.2
9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3
9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.4
9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.5
9.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.6
9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.7
9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.8
9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.9
10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.0
Totals ...	3	—	2	3	8	3	18	12	13	24	30	26	51	63	32	35	30	28	29	19	13	15	54	511	

Bacteriological Examination of Milk. The 286 samples examined for Tuberculosis were taken from 215 sources of supply, in 153 of these cases the sources of supply were outside the city boundary and in 62 inside. The 14 positive results in these cases affected 14 sources of supply.

The 275 samples of milk submitted for bacterial counts were obtained from 207 sources of supply; in 149 cases the supply was from outside the city boundary, and in 58 cases inside. In 54 samples, or 19.64%, *B. Coli* was absent in 1 c.c.; in 72 samples, or 26.18%, *B. Coli* was absent in 0.1 c.c.; in 71 samples, or 25.82%, *B. Coli* was absent in 0.01 c.c.; in 33 samples, or 12%, *B. Coli* was absent in 0.001 c.c.; and in 45 samples, or 16.36%, *B. Coli* was absent in 0.0001 c.c.

Milk and Cream Regulations, 1912 and 1917. The number of samples of milk examined for preservatives was 513, and they were all found to be free from preservatives. Seven samples of cream were examined for preservatives, and 1 was found to contain preservatives; this was an informal sample obtained at a small dairy. A formal sample was afterwards purchased, which was labelled in accordance with the regulations. In 16 instances samples of preserved cream were submitted to verify or otherwise the accuracy of the statements given on the labels, and in all cases it was found to be correct. In all these samples of preserved cream the fat percentage was above 35. The following table gives the particulars of analysis of the samples.

ANALYSIS OF PRESERVED CREAM.

No. of Sample	Percentage of Boric Acid indicated on Statutory Label	Percentage of Boric Acid found in Cream	Percentage of fat in Cream	Where purchased
71	0.4	0.07	46.7	Dairyman.
542	0.4	0.21	46.15	Dairy.
685	0.4	0.4	54.62	Fruiterer's Shop.
686	0.4	0.25	57.43	Cafe.
687	0.4	0.33	49.56	Fruiterer's Shop.
688	0.4	0.38	51.60	Cafe.
714	0.4	0.26	49.00	Confectioner.
715	0.4	0.33	50.00	Fruiterer's Shop.
716	0.4	0.35	50.08	Dairy.
717	0.4	0.26	60.10	Fruiterer's Shop.
759	0.4	0.25	57.35	Grocer's Shop.
760	0.4	0.35	58.26	do.
761	0.4	0.09	48.44	Fruiterer's Shop.
762	0.4	0.18	47.94	do.
763	0.4	0.06	51.33	Grocer's Shop.
766	0.4	0.308	42.34	Dairy.

Municipal Milk Depot. At the Municipal Milk Depot in 1927 57,748 gallons of milk were obtained from 5 sources, including 14,063 gallons of Grade "A" Tuberculin Tested milk. The amount of milk sold was 55,975 gallons, and the amount of butter and cheese made 169 lbs. Butter and cheese was only made when the milk could not be disposed of as such.

The institutions supplied with the milk were as follows :—

Hospitals and other Institutions under the Health

Committee	14,926 gallons
Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme	22,482 gallons
Other Institutions and Persons	15,657 gallons
Total	55,975 gallons

(B) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of private slaughterhouses within the city is 35, and 1 knacker's yard. Thirteen of these, and also the knacker's yard, are subject to annual license, and 22 are registered slaughterhouses. The number of visits made to private slaughterhouses was 1,795, and to butchers' shops and potted meat and sausage-makers' premises 3,187. There were no seizures of diseased or unsound meat during the year.

The number of carcasses condemned wholly or partly was 2,075. These were as follows :—

CARCASSES CONDEMNED WHOLLY OR PARTLY AND DESTROYED.

	Wholly	Partly	Total
Cows	135	571	706
Heifers	10	87	97
Bullocks	5	69	74
Sheep	172	79	251
Pigs	300	549	849
Calves	78	20	98
Totals	700	1375	2075

The total weight of meat in lbs. found unsound or unwholesome was as follows :—Beef, 80,294; Mutton, 11,352; Pork, 49,576; Veal, 1,406; Offals, 27,208; a total of 172,836 lbs. or upwards of 77 tons. In addition to the above figures are the following unclassified food-stuffs which were dealt with as being unwholesome and destroyed :—Frozen Beef, 1,083 lbs.; Ox Tongues, 52 lbs.; Offals, 936 lbs.; and Ox Skirts, 20 lbs.

The total number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoirs was as follows :—

	St. James's	Bolton Lane	Total
Beasts	17,140	425	17,565
Sheep	45,174	1,435	46,609
Lambs	5,049	471	5 520
Calves	5,853	46	5,899
Pigs	17,563	1,452	19,015
Totals	90,779	3,829	94,608

Of these animals 641 beasts and 397 pigs were found tuberculous, the extent and incidence of which is shown in the following table :—

	Beasts		Pigs	
	No.	Per-centage	No	Per-centage
Wholly destroyed ...	107	0·64	123	0·64
Partially destroyed ...	81	0·43	142	0·74
Internal organs only destroyed	453	2·74	132	0·69
Totals	641	3·81	397	2·07

The particulars as to the total number of animals slaughtered have been obtained from the Office of the Markets Superintendent.

(C) OTHER ARTICLES OF FOOD.

The total weight in lbs. of other articles found unsound or unwholesome during the year was as follows :—Rabbits, 5,040; Game and Poultry, 504; Vegetables, 125,557; Fruit, 38,530; Wet Fish, 5,040; Dry Fish, 2,742; Shell Fish, 20,160; a total of 197,073 lbs., or about 88 tons. All these articles were surrendered and destroyed.

Daily inspections of fish and various food-stuffs were made at the City Markets. Three hundred and sixty-six applications were made to the Inspector for the examination of food-stuffs, and in each case the goods were found unfit for human consumption and were surrendered to the Inspector and destroyed. Ten hundred and ninety-one visits were made to retail fish, game and poultry dealers' premises. Two hundred and sixty-one visits were made to fish-curing premises, which were all found clean and satisfactory.

Ice Cream Makers' Premises. Fourteen hundred and sixty-one visits were made to ice cream makers' premises. Seventy-two persons applied for registration of premises for the manufacture of ice cream. At the close of the year there were 509 manufacturers of ice cream in the city. Proceedings were instituted against two persons for breaches of the Ice Cream Regulations, and fines of £2 and 10/- respectively were inflicted.

Shell-fish, Watercress, and Lettuce. One hundred and eighty-four samples were obtained, consisting of mussels, 133; cockles, 14; oysters 6; watercress, 18; and lettuce, 13. All these samples were submitted to the City Bacteriologist, with the following results :—

Number of samples obtained	Sources of samples	Nature of samples	Where samples were obtained	Bacteriologist's Report		
				Good	Bad	Doubtful
72	Fleetwood ...	Mussels ...	St. James's Mkt.	29	22	21
17	Parkgate, Cheshire	" ...	"	2	9	6
1	Neston, Cheshire ...	" ...	"	—	—	1
4	Heysham ...	" ...	"	2	2	—
9	Baggilt, N. Wales	" ...	"	5	2	2
8	Mostyn, N. Wales	" ...	"	3	2	3
3	Holywell, N. Wales	" ...	"	1	2	—
10	Boston, Lincs. ...	" ...	"	6	2	2
3	Ravenglass ...	" ...	"	2	1	—
1	Roosebeck ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
1	Dalbeattie ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
4	Dutch ...	" ...	"	4	—	—
8	Flukeburgh ...	Cockles ...	"	5	2	1
2	Oban ...	" ...	"	1	—	1
1	Lytham ...	" ...	"	—	1	—
1	Grange ...	" ...	"	—	1	—
2	Silverdale ...	" ...	"	2	—	—
2	American ...	Oysters ...	"	2	—	—
2	Whitstable ...	" ...	"	1	—	1
2	Dutch ...	" ...	"	2	—	—
3	Bere Regis ...	Watercress	"	3	—	—
1	Royston, Herts. ...	"	"	1	—	—
2	Redbourne ...	"	"	2	—	—
2	Rickmansworth ...	"	"	2	—	—
2	Fowlmere ...	"	"	2	—	—
4	Berkhamstead ...	"	"	4	—	—
1	Watford ...	"	"	1	—	—
1	Holmere ...	"	"	1	—	—
1	Hemel Hempstead	"	"	1	—	—
1	Mitcham ...	"	"	1	—	—
2	Farsley ...	Lettuce ...	"	2	—	—
1	Stanningley ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
1	Gomersal ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
3	Pudsey ...	" ...	"	3	—	—
1	Norwood Green ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
1	Methley ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
3	Bramley ...	" ...	"	3	—	—
1	Kirkstall ...	" ...	"	1	—	—
			Totals ...	100	46	38

(D) SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples of food and drugs taken under these Acts and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis by the Food and Drugs Inspector was 895. Of these 858 were certified as genuine, and 37 as adulterated or doubtful. In 5 milk adulteration cases proceedings were taken against the vendor, and a conviction was obtained in each case. The total penalties and costs amounted to £3 3s. 0d. Proceedings were taken against the vendor of a sample of paregoric, which on analysis was found to contain no tincture of opium. A conviction was obtained, and a fine of £1 and costs was imposed; the adulterations in the remaining cases was small, and the vendors were cautioned by letters. The nature of the articles sampled was as follows:—Butter, 33; lard, 31; margarine, 31; condensed milk, 9; cheese, 2; coffee, 9; cocoa, 4; tea, 2; jam, 13; marmalade, 3; pineapple (tinned), 3; golden syrup, 3; cornflower, 9; custard powder, 2; honey, 4; baking powder, 10; mustard, 7; potted fish-paste, 2; pickles, 4; self-raising flour, 3; rice, 7; potted meat, 6; sausages, 10; rusks, 2; sweets, 14; preserved cream, 16; sugar, 3; dried fruit, 7; candied peel, 3; tinned fruit, 4; flour, 2; malt vinegar, 4; cream, 7; pepper, 9; and other articles, 26. Milk samples, 513; drugs, 78; of which 26 and 11 respectively were reported against.

IV.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF DISEASE.

(A) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total deaths in Bradford from enteric fever, smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, and diarrhœa and enteritis under 2 years, known for convenience as Zymotic diseases, in 1927 was 51, giving a mortality rate for this group of 0·51 per 1,000.

AVERAGE QUINQUENNIAL ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATES FROM 1876.

1876-80 ...	3·1	1896-1900...	2·0	1916-20 ...	0·42
1881-85 ...	2·1	1901-05 ...	1·7	1921-25 ...	0·49
1886-90 ...	2·3	1906-10 ...	1·3	1926 ...	0·47
1891-95 ...	2·3	1911-15 ...	1·2	1927 ...	0·51

The Zymotic death-rate for the first quarter was 0·87; for the second 0·61; for the third 0·30; and for the fourth 0·27.

The diseases to be notified in Bradford are smallpox, chicken pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, measles and German measles, whooping cough, ophthalmia neonatorum, infective enteritis, acute poliomyelitis, cerebro-spinal fever, tuberculosis, acute polio-encephalitis, encephalitis lethargica, pneumonia and influenzal pneumonia, malaria, dysentery, and the fevers known by any of the following names, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal, and in certain circumstances venereal disease.

Diphtheria. Cases, 340; Deaths, 34; Fatality, per cent., 10·0.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	0·16	0·10	0·10	0·09	0·04	0·06	0·03	0·06	0·06	0·12
England and Wales ...	0·14	0·13	0·15	0·12	0·11	0·07	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·07

The number of cases of Diphtheria in 1927 was rather more than that for 1926, and the fatality rate was higher. The sickness rate per 1,000 was 1·16. The cases were fairly evenly distributed throughout the city, the greatest number occurring in the East Bowling Ward, where 41 cases were notified, and in the Bradford Moor and Little Horton Wards, where 37 and 35 cases occurred respectively.

CASES OF DIPHTHERIA MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
Number of Cases	40	41	34	31	32	33	18	22	29	31	14	15

The greatest incidence of the disease fell on children between 2 and 6 years of age, and the highest death-rate between 4 and 5 years and under 1.

CASES AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10	10-15	15-20	Over 20	Total
Cases	11	16	18	22	28	38	27	32	16	8	42	24	58	340
Deaths	4	1	2	3	10	7	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	35
Fatality per cent.	36·4	6·2	11·1	13·6	35·7	18·4	22·2	—	6·2	—	2·9	—	—	10·3

The number of cases removed to hospital was 299, or 87·9 per cent of the cases.

Supplies of diphtheria anti-toxin for the use of practitioners in the city are kept at the Fever Hospital and at the Health Department. All patients admitted to the City Fever Hospital suffering from diphtheria receive a therapeutic dose of anti-toxin. The Schick test is not employed in the city.

Enteric Fever. Cases notified, 17; Death, 1; Fatality per cent. 5·9.

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	0·01	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
England and Wales ...	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01

The monthly incidence of the disease is shown as follows:—

CASES OF ENTERIC FEVER MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	—	—	1	1	—	—	9	1	1	4	—	—

The sickness rate in Bradford was 0·06 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of cases removed to hospital was 14.

Scarlet Fever. Cases, 527; Deaths, 1; Fatality per cent., 0·2.

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	—	0·02	0·04	0·04	0·09	0·02	0·01	0·02	—	0·01
England and Wales ...	0·03	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·02	0·01

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in 1927 is less than that of 1926. The sickness rate per 1,000 in Bradford in 1927 was 0·08. The greatest number of cases occurred in the Bradford Moor Ward, where 95 cases were notified, and in the Tong, Great Horton and Manningham Wards, where 49, 40 and 37 cases occurred respectively.

CASES OF SCARLET FEVER MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Number of Cases	40	19	29	30	30	25	29	24	75	81	73	72

The cases and deaths classified according to age are seen in the following Table :—

CASES AND DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	Over 65 years	Total
Cases	7	97	343	45	32	3	—	527
Deaths	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fatality per cent. ...	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2

The number of cases removed to hospital was 452, or 85.8 per cent. of the cases. The Dick test is not employed in the City.

Small-pox. Fifty-one cases of Small-pox, all of which recovered, occurred in the city in 1927.

Of these, 29 were infected outside the city, 15 occurred in connection with a sale of work held in the Wyke district, and in the remaining 7 cases no source of infection was ascertained. The disease was, in most cases, of the present mild type, although 3 of the cases were semi-confluent in character and exhibited a brisk secondary fever.

Only 10 of the cases had been successfully vaccinated, the period between vaccination and the attack of Small-pox being 62, 53, 14, 53, 66, 14, 58, 61, 25, and 59 years respectively.

All contacts were kept under daily observation by the staff for 19 days from the last date of contact. Although every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the condition the efforts of the Health Department were hampered by the refusal of the majority of contacts to submit to vaccination.

The following Table gives the vaccination returns in the Bradford Union since 1915. The figures have been supplied by Mr. Rogers, the Superintendent Vaccination Officer of the Bradford Union.

VACCINATION STATISTICS.

Year	1 Births	2 Vaccin- ated	3 Insus- ceptible	4 Dead	5 Con. Objector	6 Post- poned	7 Removed	8 Un- accounted	Percent- age not Vaccinated including Columns 5, 6, 7, 8
1915	4249	1559	6	365	1720	136	322	141	54·6
1916	4028	1337	6	355	1767	103	278	182	57·7
1917	3262	1068	18	287	1418	66	251	154	57·9
1918	3221	885	7	288	1367	92	310	272	63·4
1919	3310	953	5	258	1551	93	284	166	63·3
1920	5208	1363	9	370	2609	109	444	304	66·6
1921	4878	1230	5	360	2583	130	263	350	68·2
1922	4415	1231	6	277	2413	91	231	166	65·7
1923	4447	1495	14	257	2182	103	249	147	60·3
1924	4172	1336	14	274	1855	129	376	188	61·1
1925	4095	1184	15	265	1968	101	310	252	64·2
1926	3892	1325	32	271	1727	76	244	108	55·9

The figures for that part of Bradford included in the North Bierley Union are not available.

Diarrhœa. Deaths, 68; Mortality per 1,000, 0·23.

The number of deaths from diarrhœa has greatly diminished during the past 18 years, but from the Table on the following page the deaths occurring from this cause in the North, South and West Bowling Wards of the city are to be noted as still unduly high.

DEATHS IN EACH WARD FROM DIARRHOEAL DISEASES IN 1927.

Ward	Certified as Infective			Not Certified as Infective			Total Deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases		
	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total	Under 2 yrs.	Others	Total
Allerton	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4
Bolton	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2
Bradford Moor	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
East	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	3	3
East Bowling	1	—	1	2	1	3	3	1	4
Eccleshill	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Exchange	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Great Horton	—	1	1	—	3	3	—	4	4
Heaton	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	1	3
Idle	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Listerhills	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
Little Horton	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
Manningham	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
North	3	—	3	3	2	5	6	2	8
North Bierley East	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North Bierley West	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	2	3
South	3	—	3	2	2	4	5	2	7
Thornton	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Tong	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
West	—	—	—	2	2	4	2	2	4
West Bowling	—	—	—	3	7	10	3	7	10
City	7	1	8	26	34	60	33	35	68

Thirty, or 44.1 per cent. of the total deaths, occurred under one year of age.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Age Periods	Months			Total under One Year	Years						
	0-3	3-6	6-12		1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and over
Deaths ...	14	11	5	30	3	3	2	1	8	14	7

DEATHS OCCURRING MONTH BY MONTH.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Number of Deaths ...	10	2	2	9	8	5	2	5	5	6	5	9	68

The number of notifications of cases of zymotic enteritis received in 1927 was 28.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Cases, 74; Deaths, 12; Fatality per cent., 16.2.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases ...	13	16	53	40	35	30	20	22	27	74
Deaths ...	4	11	14	15	13	9	4	4	10	12
Fatality per cent. ...	30.7	68.7	26.4	37.5	37.1	30.0	20.0	18.2	37.0	16.2
Number of live births to each death ...	968	366	431	380	402	588	1252	1207	471	360

Measles. Cases notified, 5,855; Deaths, 67; Mortality per 1,000, 0·23.

Whooping Cough. Cases notified, 576; Deaths, 15; Mortality per 1,000, 0·05.

Erysipelas. Cases, 152; Deaths, 15; Fatality per cent., 9·8.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases ...	114	110	159	152	210	206	159	136	142	152
Deaths ..	10	5	7	3	12	23	6	9	10	15
Fatality per cent. ...	8·77	4·5	4·4	2·0	5·7	11·2	3·8	6·6	7·0	9·8

Influenza. Deaths, 152; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·52.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths ...	708	621	64	56	141	113	159	96	43	152

Anthrax. Cases, 4; Deaths, 0; Fatality per cent., 0·0.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Cases ...	11	8	2	4	6	2	6	8	5	4
Deaths ...	3	6	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Fatality per cent.	27·2	75·0	50·0	25·0	0·0	50·0	33·3	0·0	0·0	0·0

(B) TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis in 1927 was 2, giving a mortality rate of 1·00 per 1,000.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths ...	449	378	315	339	297	297	311	284	292	292

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	1·72	1·31	1·07	1·16	1·02	1·02	1·05	0·98	1·01	1·00
England and Wales ...	1·69	1·26	1·13	1·13	1·12	1·03	1·06	1·04	0·96	0·97

The mortality from this cause was slightly lower than in 1926. During the past thirty years there has been a progressive reduction in the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis; this is well seen in the following Table, which shows the average mortality rate per 1,000 for the five-yearly periods; 1901-1905 being 84 per cent. above that of the present year.

AVERAGE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN BRADFORD FOR PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS FROM 1901.

Periods ...	...	...	1901-1905	1906-1910	1911-1915	1916-1920	1921-1925	1926	1927
Average Mortality rate per 1000	...	...	1·84	1·65	1·53	1·46	1·05	1·01	1·00

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1927.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1 ...	—	—	6	2	—	—	5	3
1 to 5 ...	2	4	6	8	2	1	7	7
5 to 10 ...	9	5	11	6	1	2	7	1
10 to 15 ...	3	8	4	5	1	—	1	3
15 to 20 ...	18	14	3	5	6	9	3	1
20 to 25 ...	22	33	4	4	9	18	2	4
25 to 35 ...	47	32	6	5	21	17	2	1
35 to 45 ...	52	28	1	3	41	13	1	3
45 to 55 ...	42	12	2	2	37	13	—	1
55 to 65 ...	29	8	1	1	27	5	1	4
65 & upwards	8	3	—	—	4	6	1	1
Totals ...	232	147	44	41	149	84	30	29

Of the deaths occurring from all forms of tuberculosis in 1926 11 per cent. were not notified.

(A) *Pulmonary Tuberculosis.* Deaths, 233; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0·80.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths ...	368	316	259	268	225	234	261	236	242	233

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	1·41	1·10	0·88	0·92	0·77	0·80	0·88	0·81	0·84	0·80
England and Wales ...	1·32	0·98	0·87	0·88	0·89	0·80	0·80	0·83	0·77	0·79

The fall in the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis is maintained.

Considering the deaths in relation to sex the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was in 1927 among males, 1.11 per 1,000, and among females 0.53 per 1,000. Of the deaths occurring in 1927, 7 per cent. were not notified.

The notifications received numbered 436, of which 379 were notified for the first time. This is an increase in primary notifications over the previous year.

(B) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* Deaths, 59; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0.20.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths - -	81	62	56	71	72	63	50	48	50	59

MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford -	0.31	0.22	0.19	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.20
England and Wales ...	0.37	0.28	0.26	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.18

There has been an increase in the death-rate from the forms of tuberculosis other than pulmonary. The number of cases notified during the year of other forms of tuberculosis was 85. This is an increase of notifications over that of the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The Council have provided a Tuberculosis Dispensary at 50, Horton Lane, near the centre of the city, which fairly well serves the whole area. At the Dispensary are the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Officer who is assisted there by an Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, a nurse, secretary and two clerks.

The Residential Institutions are three in number, namely :—(1) The Sanatorium at Grassington, where early cases are treated; providing accommodation for 52 men, 52 women, and 48 children, a total of 152 beds.

(2) The Bierley Hall Hospital, where later cases are treated; providing accommodation for approximately 28 men and 28 women.

(3) The Municipal General Hospital, St. Luke's, where late cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis are isolated and treated.

At Grassington and St. Luke's cases of surgical Tuberculosis are also treated.

In the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme active co-operation takes place with the various Hospitals in the city and the medical profession, and especially the insurance practitioners. The arrangements for securing co-operation have generally worked well. Satisfactory arrangements have been made to co-ordinate the work of the Tuberculosis Scheme with that of the School Medical Service, and all cases coming under the notice of this service suspected of suffering from Tuberculosis are referred to the Tuberculosis Dispensary. Similar arrangements also exist for securing co-operation between the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and the Tuberculosis Scheme.

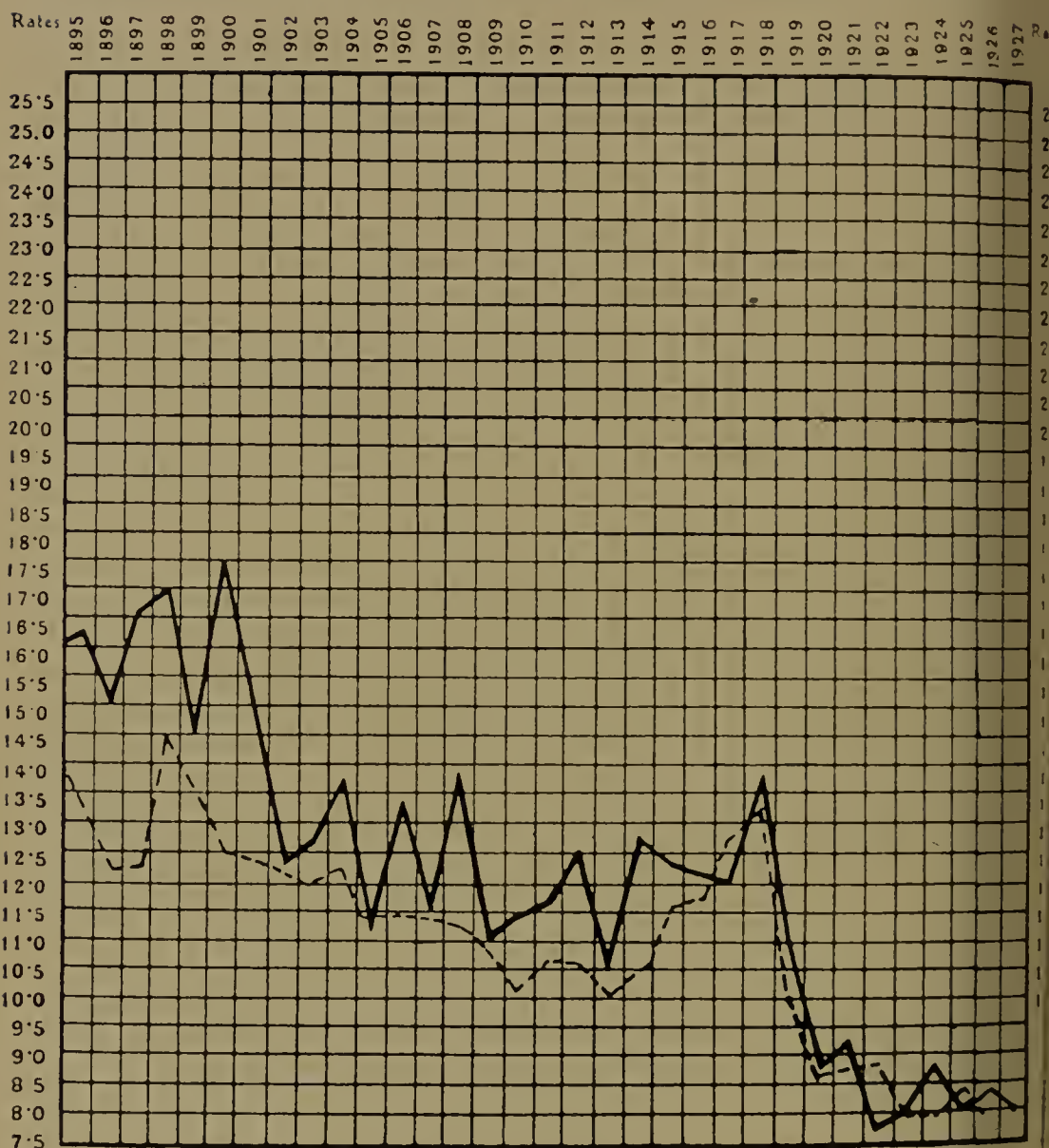
The Health Visitors are associated with the work of the Tuberculosis Dispensary and carry out, under the instructions of the Dispensary, all visitations and following up required by the Dispensary. At the same time they arrange for the examination of contacts either at the Dispensary or by the doctor notifying.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CENTRE.

Report by H. VALLOW, M.D., D.P.H., Tuberculosis Officer.

The Anti-tuberculosis Centre, or Tuberculosis Dispensary, is open for consultations on six sessions per week, one being a general evening session, and one an afternoon session, set apart specially for children.

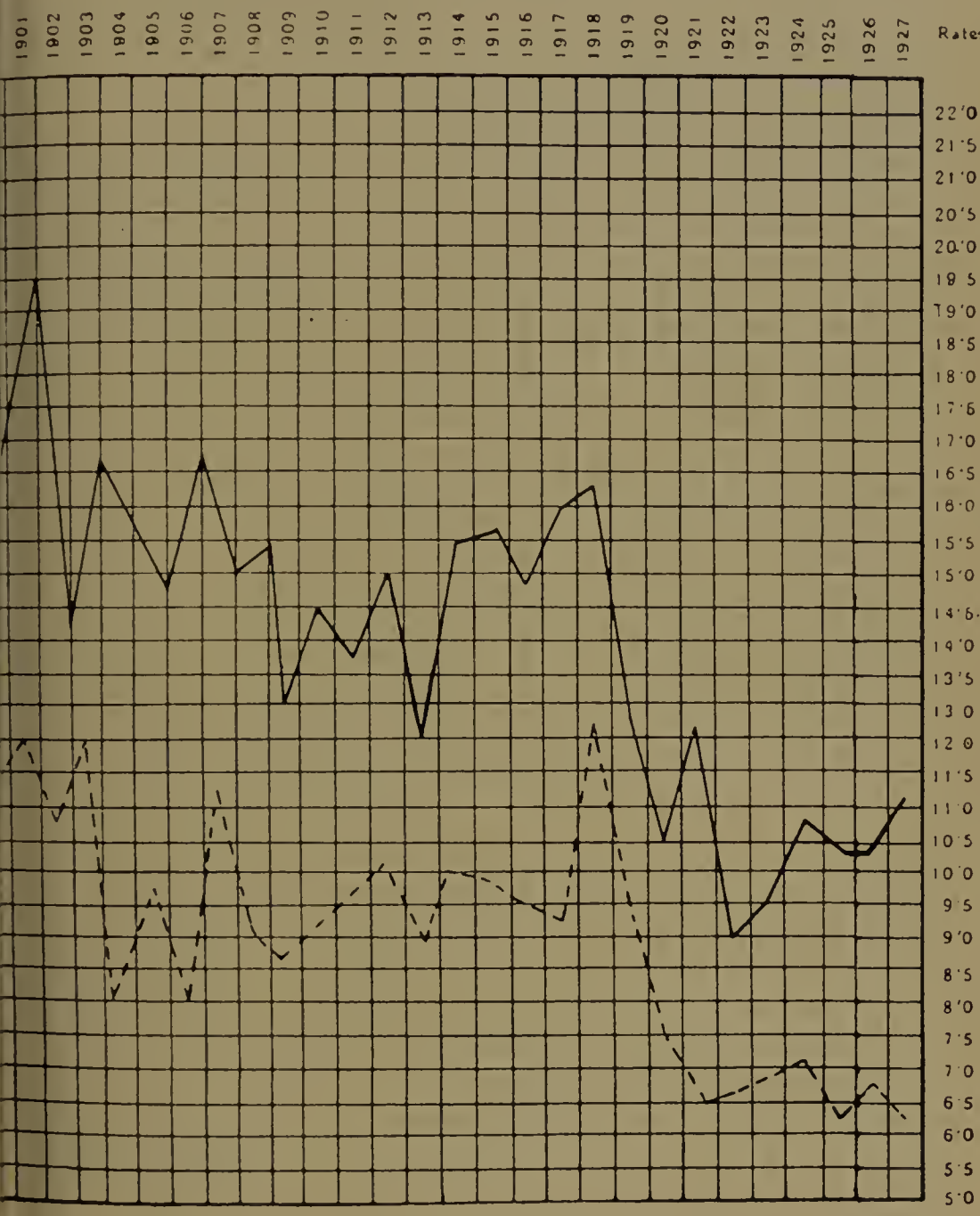
DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 OF THE POPULATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND BRADFORD, 1895-1927.



England and Wales indicated by -----

Bradford indicated by _____

DEATH RATES FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 OF THE
POPULATION IN BRADFORD ACCORDING TO SEX.



Male rate indicated by —————
Female rate indicated by - - - - -

The number of attendances during the year was 3,472; of these 428 were new cases and 263 contacts. The diagnosis arrived at in these cases seen from the following tables :—

	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A. NEW CASES—						
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	99	91	54	35	153	126
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	26	10	10	7	36	17
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	34	24	21	17	55	41
B. CONTACTS—						
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	17	26	11	14	28	40
(b) Doubtfully Tuberculous ...	4	1	3	3	7	4
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	46	51	43	44	89	95

The definitely tuberculous cases, divided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary, are shown in the following table :—

		Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary			
		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
		Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male	Male	F'male
A. New Cases ...		94	80	19	17	5	11	35	18
B. Contacts ...		15	26	4	6	2	0	7	8

The number of patients transferred from other areas and "lost sight of" cases returned was 30, and the number transferred to other areas and "lost sight of" was 48.

The number of cases written off the Dispensary Register as cured, diagnosis not confirmed, or non-tuberculous is given in the following table :—

	Adults		Children		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
(a) Cured—						
Pulmonary Cases ...	18	10	6	5	24	15
Non-Pulmonary Cases ...	4	5	7	5	11	10
	22	15	13	10	35	25
(b) Diagnoses not confirmed or non-tuberculous ...						
	99	86	78	70	177	156
	121	101	91	80	212	181

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1927, is shown in the following table :—

	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total			
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Diagnosis completed	410	313	103	83	73	54	145	99	483	367	248	182
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	4

The Health Visitors have paid 3,476 visits to the homes for Dispensary purposes.

The Tuberculosis Officer visited the homes of 150 cases, 50 of these visits being made along with the medical practitioners in attendance. Eight hundred and seventy-five consultations took place at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre with medical practitioners.

The number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at orthopædic out-stations for treatment and supervision was 2,898. The number of attendances at General Hospitals, or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for

(a) " Light " treatment was	2,932
(b) Other special forms of treatment	370

The number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given was 306.

The number of

(a) Specimens of sputa examined	1,643
(b) X-ray examinations	234

The number of persons on the Dispensary Register on January 1st, 1927, was 1,152, and on December 31st, 1927, 1,297. The number of insured persons on the Dispensary Register on December 31st was 73, and the number of insured persons undergoing domiciliary treatment on the 31st December was 225. The number of reports received in respect of insured persons on Form G.P. 36 was 41.

Residential Treatment. Patients have been sent to the Sanatorium and Hospitals as required, and the following return shows the extent of this residential treatment. Institutions :—Grassington Sanatorium, Bierley Hall Hospital, and St. Luke's Hospital (Tuberculosis Section).

Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment during the year 1927.

			In Institutions on Jan. 1	Admitted during the year	Discharged during the year	Died in the Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31
Number of Patients	Adults	M.	65	344	239	79	91
		F.	43	191	134	38	62
	Child- ren	M.	38	58	60	6	30
		F.	18	62	46	4	30
Number of Observation Cases	Adults	M.	4	29	28	—	5
		F.	2	12	14	—	—
	Child- ren	M.	1	22	11	—	12
		F.	2	11	11	—	2
Total	...		173	729	543	127	232

SPECIAL METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.

In the early days of Dispensary work it was necessary to deal with large number of advanced infective cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. There has been a marked reduction in the number of these cases. They have been replaced by cases of less severity and by those in which there is a suspicion of tuberculosis, considered by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 37/T as "doubtful cases."

It has been necessary to adopt all the known modern methods of scientific diagnosis and to utilise the recent improvement in X-ray diagnosis. It is essential that the X-ray findings should be interpreted in connection with the clinical signs. This is not possible under the arrangement of sending cases to a central X-ray Department. The Tuberculosis Officer should have the opportunity of seeing the patient "screened" at the time of his examination.

Artificial Pneumo-Thorax Treatment has been continued and extended in suitable cases during the year. The results have already justified its adoption, and it has been necessary to purchase a further apparatus which can be carried to the home.

Return shewing the immediate results of Treatment of Patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1927.

Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at Time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution													Total
		Under 3 months			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months				
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Class T.B. Minus	Quiescent	—	2	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Class T.B. Group 1	Improved	12	8	2	7	9	1	3	5	3	1	—	3	54
		No Material Improvement	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
		Died in Institution	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
		Class T.B. Group 2	Quiescent	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Class T.B. Group 2	Improved	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9
		No Material Improvement	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Class T.B. Group 3	Quiescent	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
	Class T.B. Group 3	Improved	39	8	—	27	11	—	12	3	—	3	2	—	105
		No Material Improvement	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Class T.B. Group 3	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Class T.B. Group 3	Improved	34	10	—	4	7	1	—	3	—	—	1	—	60
		No Material Improvement	56	9	—	3	8	1	—	1	—	3	1	—	82
		Died in Institution	56	24	2	13	5	—	3	4	—	1	—	—	108
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Bones and Joints	Quiescent	1	2	3	3	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	12
	Bones and Joints	Improved	4	3	4	2	2	3	—	1	7	1	—	1	28
		No Material Improvement	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3
		Abdominal	Quiescent	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	Abdominal	Improved	1	2	4	1	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	16
		No Material Improvement	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
		Died in Institution	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
		Other Organs	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Other Organs	Improved	2	1	3	1	1	9	—	1	3	—	—	1	22
		No Material Improvement	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
		Died in Institution	3	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
		Periphereal Glands	Quiescent	1	4	6	—	—	2	—	—	6	—	—	19
	Periphereal Glands	Improved	1	3	9	—	1	12	—	—	6	—	—	2	34
		No Material Improvement	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in Institution	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Observation for purpose of Diagnosis			Under 1 week			1—2 weeks			2—4 weeks			More than 4 weeks			
	Tuberculous	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	9	
	Non-Tuberculous	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	12	10	15	41	
	Doubtful	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	6	2	3	14	

GRASSINGTON SANATORIUM.

W. M. CUMMING, M.B., CH.B., MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The beds are used for those cases of pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms of Tuberculosis in which there is reasonable prospect of cure or considerable improvement.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1927.

	Adults		Children		Total	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.
Remaining 31/12/26 ...	45	17	22	8	67	25
Admitted ...	152	49	45	30	197	79
Discharged ...	156	40	43	25	199	65
Remaining 31/12/27 ...	41	26	24	13	65	39

Of the adult cases discharged 18 men and 4 women stayed under one month. The reasons for this short stay were, 15 men and 2 women took their discharge against medical advice, 7 men and 2 women were transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, and one man was transferred to the Bradford Royal Infirmary. Amongst the adult males, 113 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 96, but not in 17, and 6 had other forms of tubercle; amongst the adult females 26 had well-established pulmonary tuberculosis, the tubercle bacillus being found in 14, but not in 12, while 7 had other forms of tubercle. Amongst the children, 23 boys and 9 girls had intrathoracic tubercle.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

GAIN IN WEIGHT.

	Adults				Children	
	M		F.		M.	F.
	T.B. +	T.B. -	T.B. +	T.B. -		
Average stay in days ...	176	156	217	112	160	178
Average age ...	36	36	26	32	10	10
Average gain in weight ...	8 ² ₁₆	9 ¹ ₁₆	9 ¹⁵ ₁₆	7 ⁵ ₁₆	8 ¹³ ₁₆	9 ⁵ ₃₂

Of the male adults 92 gained weight, 11 lost weight, 5 were too ill to be weighed, and 5 died. Of the female adults 24 gained weight, 1 lost weight, 1 was too ill to be weighed, and there were no deaths.

The capacity for work of the cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discharged in 1927 is shown below :—

	T.B. +		T.B. -		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Full Work ...	10	2	6	5	16	7
Light Work ...	42	8	9	7	51	15
Unfit ...	39	4	2	—	41	4
	91	14	17	12	108	26

Other forms of Tuberculosis.

	Male.	Female.
Average stay in days ...	102	158
Average age ...	23	25
Average gain in weight ...	14 10/16	12 2/16

All the patients gained in weight

In all, 805 sputum examinations were made, 465 by the ordinary direct method, and 340 after concentration. In 15 instances tubercle bacilli were demonstrated in the sputum after concentration when results had been negative with the direct method. During 1927 the dentist visited the Sanatorium periodically, and extracted 229 teeth, filled 20 teeth, scaled 8 teeth, made 2 dentures and 1 repair, and various minor operations.

The table showing results of treatment is given on the following page, and from this table it is clear that the great majority in all the A. sub-classes and I.B and II.B are likely to improve with sanatorium treatment. Of the cases in III.B. about 66 per cent. of them will benefit, but very few cases in any of the C. sub-classes are likely to improve.

Result of Treatment of Children	Quiescent		Improved		No Material Improvement	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. Intrathoracic Tubercle : ...	4	3	19	6	—	—
2. Other Forms ...	1	—	11	8	—	2
3. Suspected Cases ...	—	—	6	6	—	—
Total Cases 66	5	3	36	20	—	2

All children who are fit were recommended on discharge to go to the Open-Air School.

BIERLEY HALL HOSPITAL.

L. G. WHITE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Medical Superintendent.

The Hospital is used for semi-advanced cases of tuberculosis among women and children. Non-pulmonary cases among children are also admitted. The records show that great improvement takes place frequently as a result of treatment here enabling the patient to continue treatment elsewhere on more strict sanatorium lines. The child patients have almost invariably done well.

The number of patient days was for women 9,702 and for children 6,620, giving an average number of beds occupied of 26.6 women and 18.1 children.

The following table shows the admissions to and the discharge and deaths at Bierley Hall Hospital during the year 1927 :—

	Women	Children		Total
		Boys	Girls	
Remaining 31 12 26	21	10	9	40
Admissions ...	93	19	16	128
Discharges ...	63	19	17	99
Deaths ...	18	—	—	18
Remaining 31 12/27	33	10	8	51

The classification of cases treated and the results are as follows :—

	Women		Children	
	No.	Improved	No.	Improved
Early ...	33	33	8	8
Intermediate...	13	12	1	1
Advanced ...	69	40	2	—
Non-Pulmonary ...	6	5	28	27
Observation ...	10	10	—	—

With one exception all early and intermediate cases showed some improvement and gain in weight whilst in hospital. Only two children showed no improvement at all, these being advanced pulmonary cases. All the non-pulmonary cases except two improved, as also did the observation cases.

(C). VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Centre at the Municipal General Hospital is well equipped, and conveniently situated so as to serve the whole area. In the Municipal General Hospital itself beds are provided for indoor treatment of venereal disease in its various forms, and the provision made is adequate.

The number of new cases from the area of the City of Bradford and the attendances at the Venereal Diseases Centre since its opening are shown in the following table :—

Year	Venereal Diseases		Non-Venereal Diseases		Attendances	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1917 (9 months) ...	149	127	18	33	801	645
1918	200	175	34	41	1,604	1,639
1919	583	235	79	42	10,990	4,011
1920	627	311	121	31	21,129	9,174
1921	457	184	144	29	28,676	11,390
1922	403	164	126	31	23,162	7,863
1923	359	134	110	44	21,398	7,565
1924	315	123	103	50	17,390	5,615
1925	248	142	143	42	13,294	4,859
1926	374	119	43	29	20,095	4,957
1927	312	115	99	53	20,116	5,369

This table does not throw much light upon the incidence of venereal disease in the city, but it serves to show that there have been large numbers and more frequent and regular attendances since the passing in 1925 of the local powers of compulsory notification. The existence of these powers has had a wholesome effect in causing cases to continue until recovered under treatment either at the Municipal Centre or by private practitioners. There is no reason to believe that these powers have had any effect in deterring persons from seeking treatment; they have operated rather in securing better treatment. From the records of 1927 it would appear that there has been a decrease in the amount of syphilis, but an increase in the amount of gonorrhœa in the city, but it is impossible to state with any accuracy that this change has taken place.

The facilities which the Council offer for diagnosis and treatment in venereal disease are adequately brought to the notice of the public, and they have been taken advantage of fairly well. It may be taken for granted that the cases which come under notice are less dangerous to the community as a whole than the cases which do not take

advantage of the facilities offered, as the spread of venereal disease is largely due to the partial and very incomplete treatment which many patients undergo. In the intervals between the clinics at the centre, facilities are provided for irrigation of cases, and these arrangements have been of great service. The medical practitioners in the area have been fully informed of the facilities offered and of the arrangements under which they can consult with the medical officer of the centre. The pathological examinations are done at the City Laboratory, both for the Centre and for the medical practitioners generally in the area.

	Males	Females
1. Number of persons dealt with at the Out-patient Clinic for the first time and found to be :—		
Suffering from Syphilis	64	62
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	248	53
Not suffering from Venereal disease	99	53
(3 males and 2 females, double infection) Total ...	411	168
2. Number of persons discharged from the Out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment for :—		
Syphilis	23	17
Gonorrhœa	116	30
Total ...	139	47
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the Out-patient Clinic without completing treatment and who were suffering from :—		
Syphilis	67	44
Gonorrhœa	137	30
(3 males and 5 females, double infection) Total ...	204	74
4. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic who were :—		
Suffering from Syphilis	2040	1781
Suffering from Gonorrhœa	17340	3311
Not found to be suffering from Venereal disease	736	277
Total ...	20116	5369
5. Aggregate number of “ In-patient days ” of treatment given to persons suffering from :—		
Syphilis	97	1539
Gonorrhœa	112	1138
Not suffering from Venereal Disease	—	232
Total ...	209	2909
6. Number of persons treated with Salvarsan Substitutes	149	147

7. Number of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes given :

Dose	Norvarsenobillon	Silber Salvarsan	Sulpharsenol	Thiostab	Number of Doses
·05 grm.	54	—	—	—	54
·06 „	—	—	—	—	—
·10 „	—	15	—	—	15
·12 „	—	—	2	—	2
·15 „	217	57	—	—	274
·18 „	—	—	12	—	12
·20 „	—	72	—	—	72
·24 „	—	—	11	—	11
·30 „	304	67	3	—	374
·36 „	—	—	4	—	4
·42 „	—	—	5	—	5
·45 „	756	—	—	2	758
·48 „	—	—	9	—	9
·60 „	587	—	—	2	589
Total ...	1918	211	46	4	2179

8. Examinations of Pathological material :—

Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were examined at the municipal laboratory :—

For detection of Spirochetes	...	23
For detection of Gonococci	... ..	1278
For Wasserman reaction	... ..	592
Others	... ..	—

Total ... 1893

Authorities responsible for patients :—

Area	New Cases	Number of Attendances at Out patient Clinic	Aggregate number of In-patient Days	No. of doses of Salvarsan Substitutes used in Treatment Centre
Bradford ...	579	25485	3118	2179
West Riding	87	3505	284	342
Total ...	666	28990	3402	2521

Number of out-patients remaining under treatment :—

					Bradford. West Riding Area.	
Male	...	...	...	...	356	67
Female	...	...	...	...	226	41
Total					582	108

Number of persons receiving in-patient treatment :—

Male	...	...	...	...	8	2
Female	...	...	...	...	64	2
Total					72	4

Pathological Examinations made in the Laboratory during the twelve months ending on the 31st December, 1927 :—

Nature of Test	For Treatment Centre	For Practitioners
	No. of Tests	No. of Tests
For detection of Spirochetes	27	8
For detection of Gonococci	1779	546
For Wassermann reaction...	693	1338
Other examinations ...	—	7
Totals ...	2499	1899

The number of doses of salvarsan supplied free to medical practitioners in Bradford by the Local Authority during 1927 was 474.

The following tables showing figures for the past four years seem to show that the prevalence of venereal disease is somewhat diminishing.

NUMBERS.

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified ...	26	31	43	47
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	8	8	6	3
Still Birth cases notified ...	198	183	203	195

PROPORTIONS PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Ophthalmia neonatorum cases notified	5·2	6·4	9·1	10·9
Congenital syphilis deaths registered ...	1·6	1·7	1·3	·69
Still Birth cases notified	39·5	37·9	43·1	45·2
Illegitimate Births registered	56·9	47·0	55·2	59·1

(D) OTHER DISEASES.

Malignant Diseases. Deaths, 450; Mortality rate per 1,000, 1·53.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths ...	356	381	361	397	411	374	444	406	458	450

MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES SINCE 1918.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford ...	1·37	1·32	1·23	1·36	1·41	1·29	1·50	1·40	1·59	1·53
England and Wales	1·22	1·14	1·16	1·21	1·23	1·41	1·30	1·34	1·36	1·38

As will be seen in the following tables, malignant disease shows slight decrease in both sexes, while the chief decrease in the disease occurs as it affects the alimentary tract, there has also been a decrease in the deaths from cancer of the breast.

MALIGNANT DISEASE IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS.

Situation of Disease.	CRUDE ANNUAL DEATH RATES PER 1000					
	Bradford, 1926			Bradford, 1927		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Buccal Cavity ...	0·14	0·05	0·09	0·18	0·03	0·10
Pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, liver and annexa	0·62	0·46	0·53	0·51	0·42	0·46
Peritoneum, intestines, and rectum ...	0·31	0·31	0·31	0·32	0·26	0·29
Female genital organs	—	0·40	0·40	—	0·43	0·43
Breast	—	0·29	0·29	—	0·28	0·28
Skin	0·05	0·01	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·02
Other or unspecified organs	0·37	0·15	0·25	0·36	0·21	0·28
Total ...	1·49	1·67	1·59	1·40	1·65	1·53

The following table gives in greater detail the situation of the disease, the number of deaths at different age periods, and the sex of the persons who died in Bradford during the last four years.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN BRADFORD, 1924-1927.

Situation of Disease.		AGE AND SEX.																					
		—35		—40		—45		—50		—55		—60		—65		—70		—75		75—		Total	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	10	1	10	1	5	1	4	1	4	1	37	6	
Tongue ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	5	2	11	—	8	5	6	2	6	2	45	13
Buccal Cavity (other parts) ...	...	—	1	1	—	2	1	1	10	4	6	3	6	5	15	1	9	5	5	2	54	23
Oesophagus ...	...	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	24	12	30	17	36	27	33	34	18	37	16	36	184	178
Stomach ...	...	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
Small Intestine ...	...	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rectum ...	...	1	1	2	1	1	5	2	11	11	3	12	18	8	22	6	11	8	6	7	81	57
Colon (other parts) ...	...	—	4	3	3	6	7	6	6	9	15	10	17	16	16	18	21	14	10	21	97	104
Liver ...	...	1	1	3	—	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	12	13	16	14	16	4	11	52	76
Pancreas ...	...	1	—	—	—	2	2	2	2	4	6	1	1	5	3	6	1	4	2	2	20	26
Kidney and Bladder	...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	1	3	6	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	24	15	
Larynx ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	9	4	5	1	3	1	6	—	2	—	28	7
Lungs ...	...	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	2	5	1	3	2	4	—	1	—	14	11
Skin ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	4	—	6	2	4	—	2	3	19	15
Prostate ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	6	—	6	—	7	—	30	—
Breast ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	25	—	30	—	23	—	22	—	17	—	187
Ovary ...	...	—	4	—	—	—	23	—	—	7	—	5	—	3	—	4	—	4	—	3	—	39
Uterus ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	35	—	31	—	31	—	20	—	12	—	7	—	182
Female Genitals (other parts) ...	...	—	5	8	—	12	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcomata (different parts) ...	...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	5	—	3	—	1	—	17
All other situations ...	...	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	5	1	8	4	3	5	2	4	3	3	1	3	33	30
Totals ...	...	11	26	15	27	42	49	84	84	128	108	130	136	156	146	153	109	137	71	123	751	1017

From this table it will be seen that the very large majority of deaths from malignant disease arise from the disease affecting one or other of four sites, namely, stomach and oesophagus (439 deaths), rectum and colon (339 deaths), uterus (182 deaths), and breast (187 deaths), these facts are in general conformity with those previously recorded in Bradford and elsewhere.

The table on the following page shows the relationship of the deaths from cancer in 1927 to occupation.

In 1927 there were 96 deaths from malignant disease in the Municipal General Hospital, St. Luke's; 29 in the Bradford Royal Infirmary; and 8 in other institutions in Bradford. Although less than 30% of the cases died in hospital the proportion of cases of malignant disease which in the course of their illness are treated in hospital is very large.

During 1927 arrangements were made for the supervision and following up of cases of malignant or suspected malignant disease. A system of voluntary notification of such cases was begun and an investigation officer appointed, to enable a suitable recording and continuous supervision of the cases to be secured. The whole medical profession in the city have united to aid the work, and under a local cancer committee and with the help of the hospitals and their officers, such arrangements have been made that it is hoped no case of tumour malignant or suspected malignant will be lost sight of.

CANCER AND OCCUPATION.

DEATHS.

MALES						FEMALES						
Occupation	Buccal Cavity	Stomach Liver, etc.	Peritoneum, Intestines and Rectum	Skin	Others	Occupation	Breast		Genital Organs		Alimentary	Others
							Married	Un-married	Married	Un-married		
Woolcombing	...	2	5	—	2	Woolcombing	...	—	—	—	—	—
Dyeing	...	1	3	1	3	Spinning	...	—	—	—	1	—
Other Textiles	...	3	13	3	9	Weaving	...	—	2	—	6	1
Engineering	...	2	14	—	7	Other Textiles	...	—	3	1	2	—
Transport Workers	...	1	3	—	2	Commercial	...	—	—	—	2	—
Building Trades	...	5	7	—	7	Clerical	...	—	2	1	1	—
Commercial	...	4	7	1	7	Domestic	...	37	4	61	102	30
Clerical	...	2	4	—	—							
Other Occupations	...	4	12	—	11							
Total	...	24	68	5	48	Total	...	37	11	61	8	31

Respiratory Diseases. Deaths, 780; Mortality rate per 1,000, 2.66.

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bronchitis	511	538	350	332	413	397	467	407	297	407
Pneumonia	441	326	282	299	256	319	375	350	218	373

AGE INCIDENCE OF DEATHS.

Age Periods ...	1 year	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Bronchitis ...	20	4	2	1	—	13	119	248
Pneumonia ...	77	44	27	8	12	48	89	68

Rheumatic Fever and Organic Heart Disease. Deaths, 437; Mortality rate per 1,000, 1.49.

The following record shows the deaths occurring from these diseases during the past ten years.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Rheumatic Fever ...	13	18	19	15	9	15	21	19	13	9
Organic Heart Disease ..	391	406	398	353	437	420	431	423	421	428

The ages at death of the total number of fatal cases of rheumatic fever during the past ten years has been as follows:—

AGE INCIDENCE OF DEATHS FROM RHEUMATIC FEVER, 1918-27.

	Under 5 years	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 years
Deaths	4	35	22	24	32	32

Deaths from organic heart disease in 1927 occurred in 174 cases amongst males, and in 254 cases amongst females. This gives a death-rate of 1.29 per 1,000 amongst males, and 1.60 per 1,000 amongst females. From the table which follows it will be seen that the higher incidence of deaths amongst females occurs at later ages of life.

DEATHS FROM ORGANIC HEART DISEASE, 1927, ACCORDING TO
SEX AND AGE.

Sex				Under 5 yrs.	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	Over 65 yrs.	Total
Males	...	...	...	1	1	7	12	61	92	174
Females	...	...	...	—	1	2	31	70	150	254
Total	...	...	...	1	2	9	43	131	242	428

Cerebro-Spinal Fever. There were 6 cases notified, with 3 deaths, in 1927, as against 1 case, which died, in the previous year.

Encephalitis Lethargica. The cases numbered 15 and the deaths 8, as against 17 and 9 respectively in 1926.

Acute Polioencephalitis. There were 3 cases notified during the year.

Deaths from Violence. Deaths, 171; Mortality rate per 1,000, 0.58.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Deaths	...	139	154	139	132	157	152	145	162	164	171
Mortality rate per 1000	...	0.54	0.53	0.47	0.45	0.54	0.52	0.49	0.56	0.57	0.58

V.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(A) INFANT MORTALITY IN 1927.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year was 92 per 1,000 births. This rate, when corrected for the variation in the birth-rate, becomes 91 per 1,000 births, or the same as the corrected rate for 1926.

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FROM 1918.

Year	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Bradford .	123	114	104	107	85	78	91	94	91	91
England & Wales...	97	90	88	80	75	68	74	75	70	69

Age Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The infantile mortality rate in the first four weeks of life may be taken as an indication of the operation of antenatal and neonatal causes in bringing about infant deaths. This rate from 1909 is seen in the following table :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN THE FIRST FOUR
WEEKS OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	Bradford					England and Wales.
	Week				Total for four weeks	Total for four Weeks
	1	2	3	4		
1909 ...	34'3	4'7	5'2	5'2	49	41
1910 ...	28'0	6'2	5'3	5'8	45	38
1911 ...	33'7	7'3	5'6	4'7	51	40
1912 ...	29'4	5'1	5'7	3'2	43	38
1913 ...	32'1	6'5	6'2	3'1	48	39
1914 ...	27'3	5'9	7'2	3'8	44	39
1915 ...	28'2	6'5	5'3	3'9	44	38
1916 ...	31'1	8'1	4'7	4'7	49	37
1917 ...	31'2	7'4	2'6	3'0	44	37
1918 ...	28'1	6'2	3'6	3'6	42	36
1919 ...	34'0	5'9	4'2	2'7	47	40
1920 ...	27'8	8'9	5'8	3'6	46	35
1921 ...	29'9	6'8	4'9	2'8	45	35
1922 ...	22'2	6'5	5'0	3'8	37	34
1923 ...	22'9	5'3	4'0	4'2	36	32
1924 ...	27'3	4'8	5'0	2'4	40	33
1925 ...	23'8	4'1	4'8	3'1	36	32
1926	24'0	6'2	5'5	3'2	39	32
1927 ...	25'0	5'8	3'0	2'5	36	32

This table shows that the death rate among young infants from pre-natal and neonatal causes is declining, but the improvement is very slow.

In the remainder of the first year of life, the Infantile Mortality Rate per 1,000 births is given in the following table. It has been necessary in this table to make certain corrections for the variations of the birth rate in Bradford. These corrections were explained in the report for 1920. The table on page 82 shows the state of infantile mortality in Bradford each year from 1881, with the average infantile mortality rate for five yearly periods.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS AFTER THE FIRST
MONTH OF LIFE, FROM 1909.

Year	1 to 3 months		3 to 6 months		6 to 12 months	
	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales	Bradford	England and Wales
1909	22	20	19	19	29	29
1910	22	20	21	19	34	28
1911	26	25	28	26	35	39
1912	19	18	14	15	22	24
1913	21	20	27	20	31	29
1914*	22	19	20	19	35	28
1915*	19	19	21	19	34	34
1916*	24	17	19	15	24	22
1917*	23	17	24	16	31	26
1918*	23	17	23	16	35	28
1919*	18	15	20	13	28	21
1920*	20	16	17	13	17	17
1921*	23	15	18	14	22	19
1922*	15	13	13	11	21	19
1923*	13	11	13	10	15	16
1924*	18	12	14	11	20	19
1925*	16	13	17	11	26	19
1926*	15	12	15	10	22	16
1927*	15	11	15	10	25	17

* The figures of infantile mortality for Bradford for these years are founded on numbers of births corrected in each year.

Illegitimacy and Infantile Mortality. Since 1918 the number and the percentage of illegitimate births are shown in the following table :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN BRADFORD FROM 1918.

Year	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number ...	326	283	359	355	281	275	285	227	260	255
Percentage of total births ...	8·4	7·0	6·0	6·2	5·4	5·2	5·7	4·7	5·5	5·9

The infantile mortality rate is always very much higher among illegitimate than among legitimate infants. The following table shows the corrected Infantile Mortality Rates amongst these two classes of infants for the past ten years :—

CORRECTED INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES AMONG ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE INFANTS.

Year	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Illegitimate	246	223	176	175	157	201	144	123	142	133
Legitimate	112	105	99	104	83	72	89	94	89	91

Place Distribution of Infantile Mortality. The Ward which showed the highest infantile mortality rate was Exchange, where the rate was 185 per 1,000 births, while North and Tong Wards showed rates above 120 per 1,000. The rate was lowest in the Thornton, Great Horton and Eccleshill Wards. The record of infantile mortality for the past 10 years in the different wards of the city is shown in the table on the following page. This shows that the infantile mortality rate in the four central wards of the city is maintained at a very high level. Tong is not so bad as last year, but the death-rate among babies in the North, the South and Exchange Wards is locally notorious.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS, IN WARDS, FOR THE
YEARS 1918 TO 1927.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Allerton	120	85	61	142	55	76	26	60	44	63
Bolton	121	115	51	92	94	91	88	75	99	104
Bradford Moor ...	118	87	104	112	80	53	94	76	82	99
East... ..	75	68	91	77	100	63	76	83	86	94
East Bowling ...	144	163	112	119	70	76	107	111	164	113
Eccleshill	74	112	88	63	86	21	84	63	129	61
Exchange	162	200	130	216	47	77	141	102	169	185
Great Horton ...	113	71	82	78	65	69	64	77	57	61
Heaton	104	96	77	57	76	49	54	64	97	91
Idle	104	45	92	68	100	64	58	70	61	86
Listerhills	111	178	90	135	125	118	112	91	111	107
Little Horton ...	152	168	119	153	95	96	92	106	67	102
Manningham	99	122	75	133	96	68	99	78	65	75
North	214	100	124	119	78	87	143	161	133	120
North Bierley (East)	158	141	89	63	59	81	112	85	88	109
North Bierley (West)	76	157	98	86	52	81	73	100	73	75
South	195	81	109	124	108	144	125	116	130	117
Thornton	132	104	83	120	57	114	22	96	105	50
Tong	165	152	81	101	56	71	70	95	57	124
West	147	128	104	167	130	79	127	153	105	105
West Bowling ...	64	97	83	98	110	69	87	127	59	71
City	123	113	93	109	87	78	92	95	92	92

Causes of Death in Infantile Mortality. The table on the following page shows the deaths from stated causes under one year for the past ten years. From it the conclusion is come to that the infant death-rate was maintained at its present level chiefly through the prevalence of measles and pneumonia among the infant population, affecting, of course, children in the later months of the first year of life.

Premature Birth is the largest cause of death, but showed a slight decrease last year. The infantile mortality rate arising from Premature Birth, Congenital Defects, and Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, is shown in the table below.

INFANTILE MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS FROM DEVELOPMENTAL AND
WASTING DISEASES IN BRADFORD SINCE 1918.

Cause of Death	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Premature Birth ...	22.9	28.3	19.5	24.8	19.3	20.0	22.2	18.0	22.3	22.0
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus ...	17.5	13.4	11.7	8.4	9.8	7.0	7.4	12.6	11.3	7.2
Congenital Malformations	3.6	7.4	8.4	13.7	7.3	7.2	8.0	7.2	7.6	5.1
Atelectasis ...	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.6

Causes of Death.		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Small-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	...	20	2	3	15	4	15	1	15	3	21
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	36	—	11	19	16	9	12	20	16	7
Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	4
Erysipelas	...	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	—	4	5	3	4	5	1	2	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	4	2	1	—	1	1	3	2	1	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	5	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	—
Meningitis (not tuberculous)	...	11	6	12	5	8	7	5	3	4	3
Convulsions ...	...	28	34	61	38	25	41	39	27	25	28
Laryngitis	...	—	—	2	1	4	1	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis	...	34	27	40	34	41	18	28	36	20	20
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	47	43	43	84	58	41	75	80	39	77
Diarrhoea	...	8	17	13	21	3	7	3	5	23	6
Enteritis	...	28	17	25	24	16	15	28	31	40	24
Gastritis ...	...	4	2	5	7	2	3	3	1	2	4
Syphilis ...	...	40	31	32	31	15	19	8	8	6	3
Rickets ...	...	—	—	—	2	5	2	3	—	1	1
Suffocation (overlying)	...	—	4	4	2	2	—	2	2	4	4
Injury at Birth ...	...	4	3	7	8	4	2	9	2	2	8
Atelectasis	...	6	3	6	7	8	6	2	4	5	7
Congenital Malformations	...	14	30	51	78	38	38	40	35	36	22
Premature Birth	...	89	114	118	141	101	106	111	87	105	91
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	...	68	54	71	48	51	37	37	61	53	31
Other Causes	...	29	62	47	46	47	31	46	38	41	31
Total ...	...	477	454	563	619	456	412	462	461	435	404

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN CERTAIN GREAT TOWNS FROM 1918.

Deaths per 1,000 Births.

Town.		1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Birmingham	...	97	89	83	82	85	71	80	75	70	72
Bradford	...	125	114	93	109	87	78	92	95	92	92
Bristol ...	...	92	83	69	66	71	61	69	76	68	56
Halifax ...	...	126	95	97	98	106	86	93	83	75	81
Huddersfield	...	101	98	80	85	74	72	95	68	55	71
Hull ...	...	127	110	98	94	106	83	90	100	91	91
Leeds ...	...	133	119	105	96	97	85	102	87	87	77
Leicester	...	109	99	87	85	85	81	76	86	74	76
Liverpool	...	126	109	111	105	94	98	102	98	103	91
London ...	...	108	85	75	80	74	60	69	67	64	59
Manchester	...	107	97	94	94	94	85	97	92	83	82
Newcastle	...	108	121	96	91	86	89	89	79	78	75
Nottingham	...	123	107	95	102	81	85	84	94	98	82
Portsmouth	...	76	74	60	63	63	52	66	61	53	54
Salford ...	...	112	105	97	101	103	95	119	103	98	75
Sheffield ...	...	128	97	104	98	81	89	88	83	78	89
Stoke-on-Trent	...	113	112	98	135	115	93	100	105	99	97
West Ham	...	115,	86	72	71	77	58	69	58	56	60

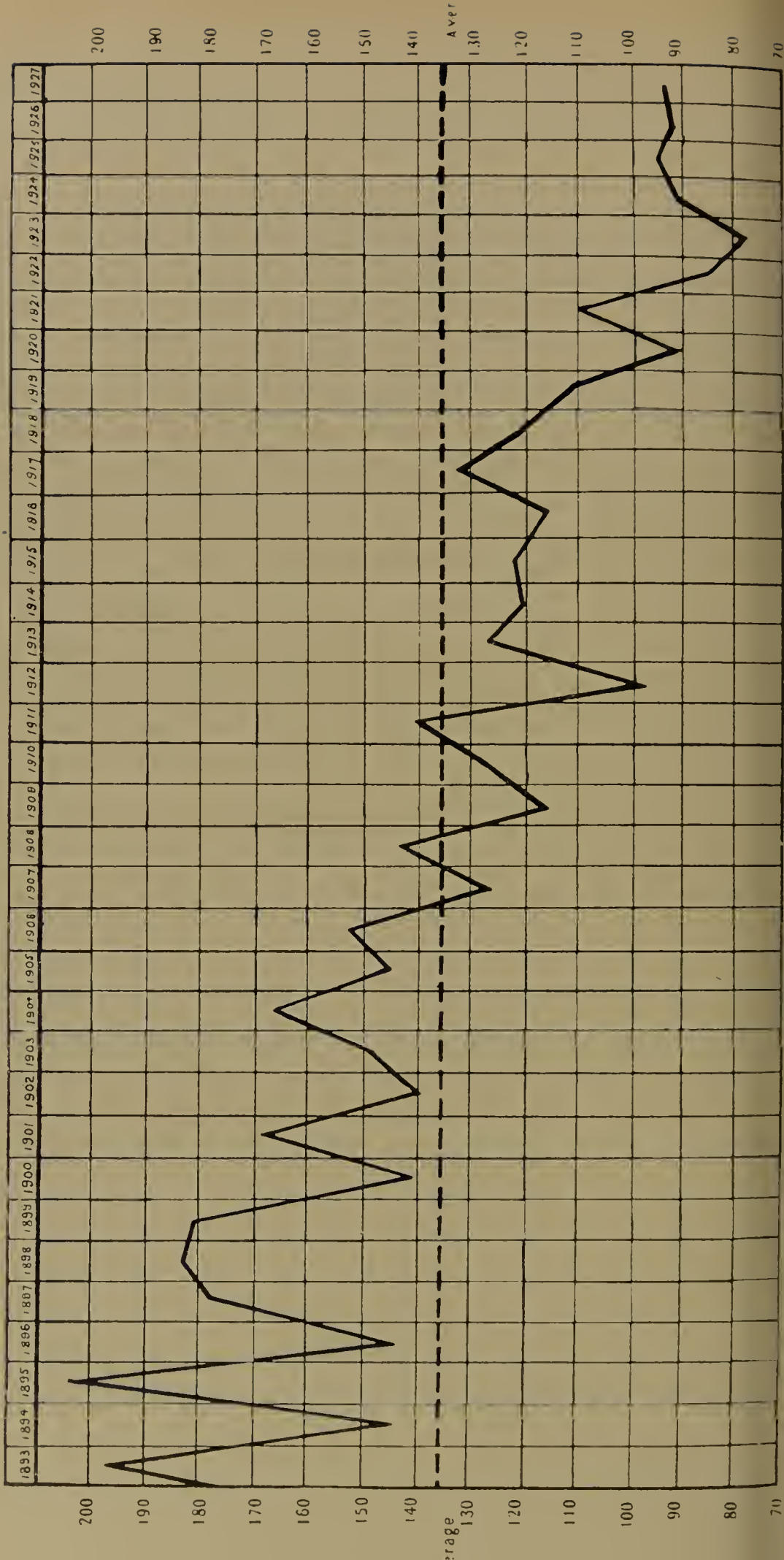
INFANT MORTALITY, 1901-1927.

Year	Deaths under One Year of Age per 1000 Births		
	Total	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Total less Diarrhoeal Diseases
1901	168	35	133
1902	139	8	131
1903	148	19	129
1904	167	29	138
1905	144	21	123
1906	152	34	118
1907	124	11	113
1908	143	30	113
1909	116	6	110
1910	127	20	107
1911	139	32	107
1912	99	4	95
1913	128	27	101
1914	122	15	107
1915	123	16	107
1916	119	11	108
1917	132	8	124
1918	125	9	116
1919	114	8	106
1920	93	6	87
1921	109	8	101
1922	87	4	83
1923	78	4	74
1924	92	6	86
1925	95	7	88
1926	92	13	79
1927	92	7	85

INFANT MORTALITY IN BRADFORD AND ENGLAND AND WALES
FOR EACH YEAR, AND IN GROUPS OF FIVE YEARS SINCE 1881.

BRADFORD.		Average	ENGLAND AND WALES.		Average	BRADFORD.		Average	ENGLAND AND WALES.		Average
Year	Mortality		Year	Mortality		Year	Mortality		Year	Mortality	
1881	154	160	1881	130	139	1906	152	132	1881	132	117
1882	174		1882	141		1907	124		1882	118	
1883	147		1883	137		1908	143		1883	120	
1884	181		1884	147		1909	116		1884	109	
1885	144		1885	138		1910	127		1885	106	
1886	168	170	1886	149	145	1911	139	122	1886	130	110
1887	179		1887	145		1912	99		1887	95	
1888	153		1888	136		1913	128		1888	109	
1889	181		1889	144		1914	122		1889	105	
1890	169		1890	151		1915	123		1890	110	
1891	181	176	1891	149	151	1916	119	117	1891	91	91
1892	155		1892	148		1917	132		1892	97	
1893	198		1893	159		1918	125		1893	97	
1894	144		1894	137		1919	114		1894	89	
1895	203		1895	161		1920	93		1895	80	
1896	143	165	1896	148	156	1921	109	92	1896	83	76
1897	179		1897	156		1922	87		1897	77	
1898	184		1898	160		1923	78		1898	69	
1899	181		1899	163		1924	92		1899	75	
1900	140		1900	154		1925	95		1900	75	
1901	168	153	1901	151	138	1926	92		1901	70	
1902	139		1902	133		1927	92		1902	69	
1903	148		1903	132							
1904	167		1904	145							
1905	144		1905	128							

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS, 1893-1927.



(B) MATERNITY.

Supervision of Midwives. This work is undertaken by a woman medical officer of the Maternity and Child Welfare Staff, with a nurse assistant inspector of midwives. The number of midwives practising in Bradford on the 31st December, 1927, was 68, of whom 64 held the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board by examination, or its equivalent, while 4 were on the roll as *bona fide* practitioners before the passing of the Midwives' Act, 1902. Inspection of the midwives' work was carried out on 256 occasions, of which 167 were routine inspections and 89 special inspections. In accordance with the provisions of the Maternity Homes Act, 1927, maternity homes have been registered and inspected regularly throughout the year.

In Bradford the midwives attended in 1927, 3,207, or 74 per cent. of the registered births. The number of cases attended by each midwife has varied from none to 203; their work is seen in the following table:—

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES, 1927.

Number of Cases	Trained Midwives		Untrained Midwives	
	No.	Total Cases	No.	Total Cases
Over 150	5	877	—	—
130—150	3	427	—	—
110—130	1	126	—	—
90—110	2	185	—	—
70—90	7	553	—	—
50—70	11	630	—	—
30—50	4	166	1	49
10—30	7	133	—	—
Under 10	13	61	—	—
None	11	—	3	—
Total ...	64	3158	4	49

The number of cases now attended by untrained midwives is very small indeed, amounting only to about 1·5 per cent. of the total attended by midwives.

The number of notifications of sending for medical help was 486, or 15 per cent. of their cases. In 404 cases medical aid was called in on account of the mother, and in 82 cases on account of the child. The reasons given for medical aid in the case of the mother were as follows:—Ruptured Perineum, 127 cases; Uterine Inertia, 58; Malpresentation, 31; A.P. Hæmorrhage, 17; Pyrexia, 16; Adherent Placenta, 17; P.P. Hæmorrhage, 17; Contracted Pelvis, 37; Premature Birth, 18; Chest Trouble, 5; Debility, 15; Eclampsia, 3; Heart Trouble, 1; Abortion, 10; Dead Fœtus, 7; Mastitis, 2; Albuminuria, 5; Placenta Prævia, 4; Œdema, 7; Abnormal Condition (not due to pregnancy), 19.

In the case of the child the reasons for sending for medical aid were as follows:—Dangerous Feebleness (premature or otherwise), 35; Inflammation of Eyes, 24; Cyanosis, 1; Convulsions, 3; Malformations, 1; Cleft Palate (Hare Lip), 2; Skin Disease, 4; Jaundice, 5; Spina Bifida, 2; Abnormal Condition, 11.

Notices were sent to the Local Supervising Authority of the deaths of 3 infants under the care of midwives before the arrival of a medical practitioner. The midwives reported 35 still births, or about 1·4 per cent. of their cases.

The number of cases attended by municipal midwives in the city was 920, or 28·7 per cent. of the total cases attended by midwives in the city. The average number of cases attended in 1927 by each municipal midwife was 115. The following statement shows the work done by municipal midwives in the two years, 1926 and 1927, as compared with the total work by midwives in the city.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES.

	1926		1927	
	All midwives	Municipal midwives	All midwives	Municipal midwives
Births attended	3256	926	3207	920
Medical Aid Notices	529	198	486	180
Still Births	44	15	35	13
Death of Mother	—	—	—	—
High Temperature	21	9	5	11
Total Visits to Patients	41783	11619	41216	12878
Ante-Natal Visits	8223	2975	5123	2375

Under the Midwives' Act, 1918, the total number of claims for midwifery fees sent in by medical practitioners during 1927 was 244. The Local Supervising Authority determined to recover in full 152 of these claims, and in part 20, leaving 72 paid in full by the Authority. The total cost to the Authority of these claims was £115 1s. 0d.

Ante-natal Work. When an expectant mother is attended by a midwife other than a municipal midwife, home supervision of the case is carried out by health visitors, who during 1927 had 398 expectant mothers under observation before the birth of the child, no less than 318 expectant mothers being visited by either municipal midwives or health visitors in 1927.

The total number of patients attending the various ante-natal centres in 1927 was 702. The total number of attendances amounted to 2,561.

Still Birth. The number of still births notified in 1927 was 195, or 4.5 per cent. of the live births registered.

STILL BIRTHS IN PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year ...	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Number ...	169	180	291	216	223	221	198	186	203	195
Per cent ...	4.3	4.4	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.5

Deaths of Women in Childbirth. In the tables at the end of the report 29 deaths occurring in the puerperal state in the city are shown.

These deaths are classified in three tables, which follow, according to the age periods, the duration of pregnancy, and the conditions from which the deaths arose. From these tables it will be noted that the number of deaths from septic conditions is very high at the age period 30-35 years.

DEATHS IN CHILD BIRTH.

(1) *Age Period and Classified Cause.*

Classified Cause	Age Period						Total
	20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	
Toxaemias	1	1	1	—	—	—	3
Septic Conditions...	1	3	6	2	1	—	13
Accidents of Pregnancy ...	—	4	1	2	2	—	9
Accidents of Parturition ...	—	1	1	1	1	—	4
	2	9	9	5	4	—	29

(2) *Duration of Pregnancy and Classified Cause.*

Classified Cause	Duration of Pregnancy								Total
	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months	7 months	8 months	9 months	Unknown	
Toxaemias ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3
Septic Con- ditions ...	—	1	1	—	1	3	4	3	13
Accidents of Pregnancy...	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	9
Accidents of Parturition...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4
	1	1	1	—	1	6	14	5	29

(3) *Age Period and Duration of Pregnancy.*

Duration of pregnancy		Age Period						Total
		20 years	25 years	30 years	35 years	40 years	45 years	
3 months ...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
4 months ...	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
5 months ...	..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6 months ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 months ...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
8 months ...	...	—	—	4	1	1	—	6
9 months ...	...	2	6	2	2	2	—	14
Unknown ...	...	—	2	—	3	—	—	5
		2	9	8	6	4	—	29

The accommodation for Maternity cases available in Bradford includes 10 beds in the Bradford Maternity Hospital, 60 beds at the Municipal General Hospital, and about 6 at St. Monica's Home.

The maternity cases at the Municipal General Hospital numbered 6, and are reported on page 107.

The number of maternity cases dealt with at the Bradford Maternity Hospital in 1927 was 185, the number of live children born was 179, including 15 premature births, 5 of whom died within 14 days, and the number of still births was 6.

The number of maternity cases dealt with at St. Monica's in 1927 was 84, the number of live children born was 79, of whom 2 died, and the number of still births was 5.

The number of puerperal fever cases notified in 1927 was 29, and of puerperal pyrexia 45, of which 39 were admitted to hospital and 35 nursed at home. There were 13 deaths from puerperal fever.

The total number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified was 1. All these cases were visited and supervised, and the majority had hospital treatment as outpatients. Six were admitted to St. Luke's Hospital with the mother.

(C) INFANCY.

During the year 1927 the number of births registered in Bradford was 4,316, while the number notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 4,368.

RECORD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Births registered ...	5220	5290	5010	4827	4708	4316
Births notified ...	5119	5240	4897	4849	4702	4368
Notifications to 100 registrations ...	98'1	99'1	97'7	100'5	99'9	101'2

The comparisons here are not quite accurate, as the times of notification and registration are different and the births to be notified include still births which are not included among those registered.

TIME OF RECEIPT OF NOTIFICATIONS OF BIRTH IN 1927.

Persons notifying	Receipt of Notification							Total	Percent received late
	Within 2 days	3-7 days	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 week	1-2 months	2-3 months		
Doctor	324	131	24	6	3	3	—	491	34.0
Midwife	2426	658	8	1	2	1	—	3096	21.9
Father	49	33	4	2	1	—	—	89	44.9
Doctor and Midwife ...	80	18	—	—	—	—	—	98	18.4
Father and Doctor ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.0
Institutions ...	474	116	—	1	—	1	—	592	20.0
Total ...	3355	956	36	10	6	5	—	4368	23.2

Following the receipt of the notification a very large proportion the births are visited. Speaking generally all cases notified by midwife are visited as soon as possible after the birth as well as those cases where doctors in attendance where the home circumstances seem to warrant. The number of infants notified in 1927 visited was 4,128.

BIRTHS VISITED IN 1927.

Person in attendance	Times between Birth and Visit					Total
	1 week	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	Over 4 weeks	
Doctor	91	705	92	61	27	976
Midwife	2411	126	1	1	1	2540
Institution ...	—	532	60	11	9	612

Of the 4,128 births visited it was considered that 131 require visitation once only during the first year, while 3,997 were selected for more frequent revisitation during their first year of life. The total number of visits paid in 1927 to infants was 42,150.

FEEDING OF INFANTS UNDER VISITATION COMPLETING FIRST YEAR.

	Hand fed from birth	Mixed feeding from birth	Wholly breast fed				
			Under 1 month	Under 3 months	Under 6 months	Under 9 months	9 months and over
Infants ...	53	16	366	521	590	847	588
Percentage	1'8	0'5	12'3	17'5	19'8	28'4	19'7

WORK OF MOTHERS IN 1927.

	Outside the home			Inside the Home
	Factories	Other Work	Total	
Within six months before birth ...	498	189	687	2294
Within six months after birth ...	455	188	643	2338

This table as compared with the previous year shows a higher proportionate number of mothers employed outside the home before birth and after birth.

Of the 687 mothers working within six months before confinement 10 were employed within three months before the birth, and of the 643 mothers working within six months after confinement 242 returned to work within three months after the birth.

The number of cases of epidemic diarrhoea coming under notice and visited by the health visitors last year was 16.

Child Centres. The Local Authority conducts 10 Child Clinics in the City, at each of which a medical officer attends. The principal child clinic is situated in Morley Street, and it is open every week-day morning and afternoon except Thursdays and Saturdays, when it is open in the morning only. The following table shows the location of each clinic, the days on which it is in operation, and the total attendances for the year.

CHILD CLINICS IN BRADFORD.

Clinic	Days of Attendance	Times of Attendance	Attendances during year
Central, Morley St.	Daily	Morning & afternoon	17,235
Mount Street ...	Tuesday	Morning & afternoon	3,167
Green Lane ...	Monday and Thursday	Afternoon only	4,170
Sticker Lane ...	Friday	Morning & afternoon	2 290
Otley Road ...	Wednesday	Morning & afternoon	3,968
Brownroyd ..	Thursday	Morning & afternoon	2,445
Great Horton ...	Monday	Morning only	1,597
Wakefield Road ...	Friday	Afternoon only	1,659
Low Moor ...	Tuesday	Afternoon only	1,336
West Bowling ...	Monday	Afternoon only	1,690
*Lapage Street ...	Thursday	Afternoon only	1,780

* This Centre was opened in March, 1927.

These Centres are all doing excellent work and are keenly appreciated by those who take advantage of their services. They are primarily special educational institutions for instruction to mothers on how to keep babies and young children healthy. Mothers seeking such knowledge are welcomed, especially if the baby is well; it is too late often to seek this information when the baby is ill. All mothers require this knowledge, and the work of the Centres is directed to benefiting the child through the mother, whose co-operation is most desired.

The number of attendances in 1927 at the Central Clinic was 17,235 and the number at the District Clinics 24,102, an average of 34.5 cases per session at the Central Clinic, and 34.3 cases per session at the District Clinics.

The number of children registered for the first time at the Child Clinics in 1927 was 2,341. The following table shows the growth of the work since its inception.

CHILD CLINICS.

Year	New Cases	Total attendances	Average weekly attendances	Average daily attendances
1914	2,488	31,193	600	120
1915	1,987	28,192	540	108
1916	1,998	23,490	452	90
1917	1,721	19,194	369	74
1918	1,606	17,068	328	65
1919	1,810	19,495	375	75
1920	2,832	28,829	554	110
1921	2,872	35,784	688	137
1922	2,115	25,868	497	99
1923	1,926	24,320	468	93
1924	1,822	24,952	480	96
1925	3,102	35,937	680	136
1926	2,551	38,279	736	147
1927	2,341	41,337	795	159

It has been found advisable to arrange the work at the Central Clinic into sessions for infants, sessions for children, and "family" sessions attended by mothers who have an infant and one or more children.

At the Branch Clinics, which are attended for the most part by mothers with families—infants *and* young children are dealt with at each session.

In the Nursing Mothers' Ward 400 cases paid 837 attendances, and 86% of the babies in question left the ward thriving and gaining normally.

Death-rate Among Young Children. The mortality rates among children from 1—2 years and 2—5 years are seen in the following tables. The number of cases of Measles coming under notice under 5 years of age was 3,386, of whom 76 were removed to municipal hospitals. The number of cases of Whooping Cough under 5 years was 388.

MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN 1 AND 2 YEARS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING
AT THESE AGES.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
General Mortality Rate	33·5	17·7	33·5	19·8	28·7	25·8	30·1	18·6	26·3
Mortality Rate from specified Group Causes:—									
Common Infectious Diseases	2·12	2·62	8·77	2·53	7·7	4·26	13·31	3·45	7·81
Influenza ...	9·07	·59	—	1·55	0·83	1·28	0·22	—	0·47
Tuberculosis ...	1·21	1·45	3·37	2·91	2·29	2·34	2·40	2·76	2·15
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ...	11·19	9·01	11·92	6·80	9·00	10·23	8·94	4·83	11·13
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	1·21	0·59	2·47	0·78	1·04	0·85	1·53	2·07	0·7
Estimated Population between 1 and 2 years on June 30th ...	3308	3439	4445	5148	4801	4692	4584	4347	4223

MORTALITY RATE BETWEEN 2 AND 5 YEARS PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING
AT THESE AGES.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
General Mortality Rate ...	8.0	7.4	6.6	6.8	7.19	4.75	7.74
Mortality Rate from specified Group Causes:—							
Common Infectious Diseases	2.97	2.19	2.26	0.91	2.76	1.29	2.63
Influenza	0.20	0.18	0.31	0.56	0.0	0.0	0.15
Tuberculosis	1.19	1.01	0.70	0.49	0.76	0.65	0.58
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1.49	1.47	1.33	1.83	2.00	0.72	2.12
Estimated Population between 2 and 5 years on June 30th	10100	10928	12806	14208	14474	13907	13703

(D) VISITATION AND OTHER WORK.

The Health Visitors paid 78,557 visits to cases during the year. Of these, 703 were made to ante-natal cases, 42,150 to infants under one year, 4,128 being primary visits, 27,695 to children between 1 and 5 years of age, 3,476 to tuberculosis cases, 16 to cases of infective enteritis, 3,478 to cases of measles, 857 to cases of whooping cough, and 182 to nursing mothers and other cases.

The main voluntary effort in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare in Bradford is undertaken by the Bradford Maternity Care Committee, which still continues its educational work among mothers attending various centres. Mothers are instructed in dressmaking, sewing, knitting, cookery, and mothercraft, by experienced teachers. There are four centres, namely, Wakefield Road, Otley Road, Lilycroft, and Green Lane, with 5 sewing classes and one cookery class. The total number of mothers registered at the classes is 192, and they made 3,709 attendances, with an average weekly attendance of 15. During the year 1,072 new garments were made in the classes, and over 200 were re-made from old clothes brought by the mothers. There was also a good proportion of garments knitted by the mothers. At the Ante-natal Clinic mothers can purchase most of the requirements for the confinement, and also have baby garments cut out of the simplest and most suitable patterns. A Maternity Box is available for the use of the poorer members at the time of their confinement. The Holiday Home at

Grassington continues to be very successful, 131 mothers and 217 children having visited the Home. Out of that number 36 mothers paid for themselves and their children, 15 mothers were sent to the Home by the Health Committee, 6 mothers by the Guild of Help, 67 by the Bradford Hospital and Convalescent Fund, and 7 by other organisations. Eighty-one children were sent by the Victoria Children's Convalescent Fund.

The dental work done in connection with the maternity and child welfare scheme is shown on page 120.

VI.—BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

REPORT BY THE CITY PATHOLOGIST,
M. A. C. BUCKELL, M.B., B.S. (London), D.P.H.

The work carried out by the Laboratory in 1927 shows a considerable increase on all previous records; 17,769 specimens have been dealt with. This gives an increase of 2,094 specimens over last year's return, which previously constituted the record for this Laboratory.

Number of Specimens examined—

1925	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,396
1926	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,675
1927	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,770

ANTHRAX.

Human. One suspected case was dealt with and proved negative.

Wool, etc. During the year 714 samples of wool, etc., have been examined for Anthrax; of these 93 were from local sources and 621 from the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. Three of the 93 local samples were found to contain B. Anthracis, 2 out of 24 samples of Turkish Mohair and dust, and 1 out of 8 samples of Tunisian Goat Hair.

Two hundred and sixty-six samples of disinfected wool, etc., were received from the Disinfecting Station; in none of these was Anthrax detected. Amongst 355 samples of Raw Wool, etc., from the Disinfecting Station B. Anthracis was recovered from :—

24 out of 108 samples of Karachi Goat Hair.

5	„	28	„	„	Mediterranean Goat Hair.
2	„	15	„	„	Bombay Goat Hair.
1	„	7	„	„	Persian Goat Hair.
1	„	13	„	„	Thibet Goat Hair.
1	„	1	„	„	Persian Wool.
1	„	40	„	„	Egyptian Wool.

Anthrax Summary—

Human	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wool, etc.—Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	93

Home Office—

Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	355
Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	266
Biological Tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
							<hr/> 766 <hr/>

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Bilharzia. The case of Bilharzia reported was infected during residence abroad.

Dysentery. No cases of Dysentery were detected during the year.

Enteric Fever. Three cases of infection by *B. Typhosus* and three by *Paratyphosus B.* were confirmed culturally, and 2 cases of each were diagnosed on serological grounds, making 10 cases in all.

Diphtheria. Both the carriers under review for the past 2 years have now ceased to be active; one has been infective for 2 years, the other for 22 months.

Venereal Diseases.

Wassermann Reactions :—

	Treatment Centre.	Practitioners.	Institutions.	Total.
1925	... 897	... 367	... 1,374	... 2,638
1926	... 776	... 280	... 1,078	... 2,134
1927	... 693	... 250	... 1,088	... 2,031

Smears for Gonorrhœa :—

1925	...	...	...	1,641
1926	...	...	...	2,179
1927	...	...	...	2,325
Examinations for Treponema Pallidum	...	...	...	35
Lange Goldsol Reactions	...	...	...	7
				Total 1927—4,398

INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUMMARY.

Bilharzia	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cerebrospinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	18
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	4,131
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	10
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	281
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis—						
Sputa	...	...	...	...	...	1,653
C.S. Fluids	...	...	...	...	...	36
Pus, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	196
Biological Tests	...	...	...	...	...	21
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	2
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	4,398
Vincent's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	36
						<hr/> 10,788 <hr/>

MILK.

The milk supply of the Municipal Milk Depot has been examined each week. Ninety-eight samples of "Grade A Tuberculin Tested" milk were examined; of these 84 contained no B. Coli in 0.1 cc. One hundred and forty-eight samples from other sources gave 52.7% with B. Coli in 0.1 cc. All the sources were found to be free from infection by B. Tuberculosis.

Two hundred and seventy-three samples were received from the City Food Inspector; of these 45.42% were free from B. Coli in quantities of 0.1 cc.

This figure is not strictly comparable with last year's 44.25%, as a larger proportion of samples were received in the summer in 1927 than

1926, thus the apparent slight improvement in results is really a greater one than appears from these figures.

373 samples of milk from all sources were submitted to a biological test for B. Tuberculosis; 6.4% were found to contain the organism.

Some of these samples were duplicated from the same source, and it is impossible from this figure to draw any conclusion as to the prevalence of B. Tuberculosis in the milk supply of the city.

MILK SUMMARY.

Milk Depot—

A.T.T.	...	...	...	...	98
Other Sources	...	...	...	...	148
As Issued	...	...	...	...	16
St. Luke's Hospital	...	...	...	...	177
City Samples	...	...	...	...	277
Others	...	...	...	...	1
Biological Tests	...	...	...	...	373
					<hr/> 1,090 <hr/>

WATER.

The bacteriological examination of samples of water from the city water supplies continues to give unsatisfactory results.

FOOD.

Shell Fish. One thousand five hundred and seven shell fish (Oysters, Mussels and Cockles) were examined during the year, and the results show that the majority of Mussels and Cockles are heavily polluted, and are a potential source of danger to health unless thoroughly cooked before being consumed.

Ice Cream. A few samples (33) of Ice Cream were examined, and gave in many instances results showing that further control of this industry is highly desirable in the interests of public health.

VII.—HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In the first portion of this report reference is made to the hospital accommodation of the City; in this portion further details of the hospitals under the control of the Local Authority are given.

(A) MUNICIPAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, B. HOLROYD SLATER, B.A.,
M.B., F.R.C.S.

I have the honour to present the Eighth Annual Report on the working of the Bradford Municipal General Hospital, dealing with the period from January 1st to December 31st, 1927.

The continued growth of the hospital since it came under municipal control is shown in the following comparisons :—

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
No. of Admissions ...	6707	6906	6565	6139	5608	5141	4482	3804
No. of Births in Hospital ...	539	592	485	466	463	360	372	158
No. of Operations Performed...	1973	2249	2018	1824	1799	1419	752	428
Average time spent in Hospital days ...	29·9	30·4	28·7	31·4	32·5	28·3	30·1	36·1

From the above table it will be seen that since the first year of municipal control the number of patients admitted has increased by 6·3 per cent., the number of births by 241·1 per cent., and the number of operations by 361·0 per cent.

	Civic.	Poor Law.	Pensioners.	Total.
No. of In-patients on Dec. 31st, 1926	433	275	—	708
No. of Admissions during the year ...	4854	1822	31	6707
No. of live births during the year ...	514	25	—	539
				<hr/> 7954
No. of In-Patients on Dec. 31st, 1927	366	257	5	628
No. of Discharges and Deaths during the year ...	5435	1865	26	7326
				<hr/> 7954

The admissions from outside have been distributed through the Wards as follows :—

(The corresponding figures for 1926 are given in brackets.)

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Medical Wards	... ..	1559 (1643)	1406 (1433)	2965 (3076)
Surgical Wards	... ..	1160 (1219)	1203 (1307)	2363 (2526)
Children's Wards	... ..	332 (319)	368 (351)	700 (670)
Maternity Wards	... ..	— —	679 (634)	679 (634)
Live Births	... ..	268 (294)	271 (298)	539 (592)
Total	... ..	3319 (3475)	3927 (4023)	7246 (7498)

The admissions are shown in greater detail in the accompanying table.

TABLE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF ADMISSIONS THROUGH WARDS OF HOSPITAL AND MONTHS OF YEAR.

	Maternity Wards		Children's Wards		Men				Women				MEDICAL WARDS				SURGICAL WARDS				Total admissions into Hospital Wards	Transfers Ward to Ward	Total Admissions from outside
	Ad-missions	Live Births	K1 & K2	H1	A3	B	F1	F2	C3	D2	D3	E1	E2	E3	Men		Women						
															A1	A2	C1	C2					
1927																							
January	43	32	67	26	45	36	44	56	32	41	30	27	63	3	55	63	66	74	803	93	710		
February	59	52	89	12	55	38	43	70	44	57	30	25	70	1	40	60	47	50	842	112	730		
March	53	44	48	20	46	36	35	51	30	51	29	36	49	1	46	55	42	47	719	82	637		
April	48	51	40	11	43	32	37	38	26	44	32	20	53	1	34	60	36	39	645	64	581		
May	48	46	46	6	54	36	25	39	37	31	39	24	51	4	53	61	48	41	621	64	557		
June	58	50	36	17	57	24	33	30	30	39	32	20	41	1	48	43	56	48	663	86	577		
July	42	41	34	14	45	30	16	20	34	39	31	19	28	2	44	45	67	43	594	63	531		
August	52	42	39	4	57	29	27	34	39	33	31	24	70	1	59	51	40	33	665	79	586		
September	59	50	33	15	49	24	26	16	37	33	28	21	57	2	54	39	56	46	645	91	554		
October	44	44	48	15	41	27	29	35	39	36	37	22	36	3	43	53	38	34	624	66	558		
November	40	39	54	14	55	31	42	38	30	33	20	31	33	1	52	52	42	41	648	65	583		
December	53	48	38	8	55	38	25	52	28	34	22	25	47	1	32	66	27	34	633	59	574		
Total admission into ward	599	539	572	162	602	381	382	479	406	471	361	294	598	21	560	648	565	530	8170	924	7246		
Transfers, ward to ward	265	—	26	22	56	149	23	35	40	44	32	33	22	20	41	59	48	9	924	Total Transfers			
Total admissions from outside...	334	539	546	140	546	232	359	444	366	427	329	261	576	1	519	589	517	521	7246	Total Admissions from outside.			

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DISCHARGES (INCLUDING DEATHS) FROM EACH WARD DURING 1927, AND THE AVERAGE TIME SPENT IN HOSPITAL.

Ward.		Number of Patients Discharged or Dead.	Total Number of Days Spent in Hospital.	Average Stay per Patient.
A1.	Male, Surgical	531	15,099	28.4 days
A2.	Male, Surgical	572	15,790	27.6 days
A3.	Male, Medical, Acute, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	533	15,379	28.8 days
B.	Male, Medical, Chronic ...	379	13,694	36.1 days
C1.	Female, Surgical	520	13,782	26.5 days
C2.	Female, Surgical	454	11,312	24.9 days
C3.	Female, Venereal, Puerperal Sepsis, and Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Gynæcological	394	10,606	27.9 days
D2.	Female, Medical, Acute ...	431	15,499	35.9 days
D3.	Female, Medical, Acute ...	345	15,486	44.8 days
E1.	Female, Medical, Acute ...	271	11,301	41.7 days
E2.	Female, Antenatal, and Nursing Staff	323	9,348	28.9 days
E3.	Female, Medical, Chronic ...	24	6,594	274.7 days
F1.	Male, Medical, Acute	328	9,941	30.3 days
F2.	Male, Medical, Acute	406	13,868	34.1 days
H1.	Children, Orthopædic	162	10,524	64.9 days
J.	Maternity	1,104	14,498	13.1 days
K1 & 2.	Children, Medical and Surgical	549	16,990	30.9 days
TOTAL FOR HOSPITAL		7,326	219,711	29.9 days

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Chicken Pox	3
Diphtheria	40
Encephalitis Lethargica	4
Epidemic Enteritis	10
Erysipelas	23
Influenza	110
Malaria	5
Measles	23
„ German	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	7
Pemphigus Neonatorum	1
Puerperal Sepsis	44
Scabies	11
Scarlet Fever	4
Smallpox	1
Whooping Cough	10

TOTAL NUMBER OF INFECTIOUS CASES ... 297

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS HAVE SUFFERED.

DISEASE	Males	Females	DISEASE	Males	Females	DISEASE	Males	Females
Aortitis ...	1	—	Coccydynia ...	—	1	Foreign bodies ...	2	2
Abortion ...	—	135	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	5	8	In Throat ...	—	2
Abscess ...	39	22	Congenital Defect ...	1	—	In Stomach ...	1	2
Acne ...	1	—	Conjunctivitis ...	4	2	Fracture of—		
Acetonuria ...	—	3	Colic, intestinal ...	18	21	Clavicle ...	6	5
Addison's Disease ...	1	—	Colitis, mucous ...	5	5	Femur ...	3	20
Adenitis, simple ...	13	4	Colitis, ulcerative ...	1	—	Fibula and Tibia ...	9	7
Adenitis, suppurating ...	8	16	Colostomy ...	1	—	Humerus ...	6	10
Adenoids ...	1	2	Congenital Pyloric Ste-			Mandible ...	1	—
Adenoids and Tonsils ...	11	10	nosis ...	1	—	Patella ...	2	1
Adenoma of Breast ...	2	5	Corneal Ulcer ...	5	—	Pelvis ...	3	—
Adenoma of Thyroid ...	—	1	Corns ...	1	—	Phalanx ...	1	—
Alcoholism ...	13	2	Constipation ...	13	17	Radius ...	2	6
Alopecia ...	1	—	Contracted F nger ...	2	—	Ribs ...	13	4
Amnesia ...	1	—	Convulsions ...	6	2	Sacrum ...	—	2
Anæmia, simple ...	1	28	Coryza ...	3	2	Scapula ...	1	—
Anæmia, splenic ...	1	—	Cystitis ...	5	12	Skull ...	7	—
Anæmia, pernicious ...	6	2	Debility ...	26	34	Spine ...	—	1
Anencephalus ...	1	1	Deflected Septum Nasi ...	1	2	Tibia ...	3	3
Aneurism—			Delirium Tremens ...	3	—	Ulna ...	—	1
orbital artery ...	1	—	Dementia ...	—	2	Ulna and Radius ...	4	—
mesenteric artery ...	1	—	Dementia Praecox ...	4	—	Galactoceles ...	—	2
aortic ...	5	3	Dental Caries ...	2	3	Gall Stones ...	9	60
Ankylosis of Joints ...	2	2	Dentigerous Cyst ...	4	1	Ganglion ...	—	—
Appendicitis—			Dermatitis, acute ...	6	2	Gangrene of—		
acute ...	35	41	Dermatitis, chronic ...	15	7	Leg (diabetic) ...	2	2
chronic ...	82	78	Diabetes Mellitus ...	15	19	Leg (senile) ...	10	5
Arsenical poisoning ...	1	—	Diarrhoea ...	3	3	Penis ...	1	—
Arthritis, acute ...	3	3	Diphtheria ...	23	17	Gastric Ulcer ...	14	18
Attempted Suicide by			Diplegia, spastic ...	—	1	Gastric Ulcer, perforated ...	5	2
Ammonia ...	—	5	Dislocation of—			Gastritis ...	30	35
Belladonna ...	1	—	Clavicle ...	—	—	Gastro-enteritis ...	13	13
Carbolic Acid ...	—	1	Elbow ...	2	—	Gastropstosis ...	2	—
Cut Throat ...	10	8	Humerus ...	3	2	G.P.I. ...	8	2
Drowning ...	1	2	Hip (congenital) ...	5	7	Genu-Valgum ...	6	3
Jump through window ...	1	—	Hip ...	—	1	Genu-Varum ...	5	2
Gas ...	11	10	Knee ...	1	—	Glaucoma ...	6	—
Lysol ...	1	4	Semilunar cartilage			Gonorrhoea ...	26	25
Opium ...	—	1	(knee) ...	13	1	Gonorrhoea and Syphilis ...	—	1
Paraldehyde ...	1	—	Disseminated Sclerosis ...	8	4	Gonorrhoeal conjuncti-		
Strychnine ...	—	1	Diverticulitis ...	2	—	vitis ...	2	5
Wound of Radial			Dogbite ...	2	—	Gonorrhoeal arthritis ...	2	2
Artery ...	1	—	Drop Foot ...	4	—	Gout ...	4	—
Bacilluria ...	—	2	Duodenal Ulcer ...	66	11	Hæmatemesis ...	3	5
Balanitis ...	1	—	Duodenal Ulcer, per-			Hæmatocele ...	1	—
Bartholin's Cyst ...	—	6	forated ...	25	—	Hæmatocolpos ...	—	2
Bedsore ...	2	3	Dysmenorrhoea ...	—	10	Hæmoptysis ...	2	3
Birth Injuries ...	2	—	Dyspepsia ...	11	7	Hæmaturia ...	8	1
Blepharitis ...	1	—	Eczeema ...	9	9	Hæmophilia ...	1	—
Boils ...	27	6	Empyema ...	25	9	Hæmorrhoids ...	41	17
Bronchial Asthma ...	14	14	Empyema Antrum of			Hallux Valgus ...	1	—
Bronchopneumon a ...	80	53	Highmore ...	1	—	Hammer Toe ...	—	2
Bronchitis, acute ...	61	55	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	3	Hemiplegia ...	29	21
Bronchitis, chronic ...	198	104	Endometritis ...	—	19	Hernia—		
Bronchiectasis ...	6	7	Enteritis ...	9	12	diaphragmatic ...	1	—
Bruises, etc. ...	40	25	Enteritis, acute infective ...	5	5	femoral ...	4	3
Burns and Scalds ...	12	12	Entropion ...	1	—	inguinal ...	77	7
Bursitis ...	7	3	Enuresis ...	2	4	umbilical ...	3	4
Bursitis, suppurating ...	1	2	Epilepsy ...	54	28	ventral ...	9	3
Callosities of Sole ...	—	1	Epilepsy, Jacksonian ...	2	—	strangulated femoral ...	—	1
Caruncle ...	19	3	Epiphyseal ...	1	—	strangulated inguinal ...	5	—
Cataract ...	—	2	Epistaxis ...	5	5	strangulated umbilical ...	—	1
Celulitis ...	4	6	Erb's palsy ...	1	—	Herpes ...	1	1
Cephalalgia ...	92	23	Erysipelas ...	12	11	Herpes Zoster ...	—	6
Cerebral—			Erythema Nodosum ...	—	2	Hodgkin's disease ...	—	1
Abscess ...	1	2	Exophthalmic Goitre ...	4	—	Hydrocele ...	14	—
Concussion ...	12	1	Extravasation of Urine ...	3	—	Hydrocephalus ...	1	—
Embolism ...	1	2	Exostosis ...	2	2	Hypernephroma ...	1	—
Hæmorrhage ...	25	46	Fibromyoma, Stomach ...	—	1	Hydronephrosis ...	—	1
Hernia ...	1	—	Fibroid of Uterus ...	—	34	Hyperpiesis ...	4	2
Syphilis ...	1	—	Fissure of Anus ...	4	—	Hyperchlorhydria ...	1	1
Thrombosis ...	11	6	Fistula—			Hyperemesis Gravidarum ...	—	9
Tumour ...	2	1	Biliary ...	—	2	Hyperthyroidism ...	—	3
Meningitis ...	—	—	Faecal ...	1	—	Hypermetropia ...	1	—
Chancre, soft ...	1	—	Anal ...	7	2	Hypospadias ...	1	—
Chicken Pox ...	1	2	Recto-vaginal ...	—	4	Imbecility ...	3	—
Chlorosis ...	—	1	Vesical ...	5	—	Impetigo ...	18	10
Chondroma-Phalanx ...	—	1	Urethral ...	4	—	Influenza ...	55	55
Chorea ...	14	11	Flat Foot ...	—	1	Insanity ...	1	2
Cleft Palate ...	1	1				Intestinal Obstruction—		
						acute ...	1	4
						chronic ...	3	6

TABLE SHOWING DISEASES FROM WHICH PATIENTS SUFFERED—Continued.

DISEASE	Males	Females	DISEASE	Males	Females	DISEASE	Males	Females
Intestinal Obstruction— impacted gallstone ...	—	1	Necrosis of— Jaw ...	3	3	Rickets ...	12	5
Intussusception ...	2	1	Phalanx ...	1	—	Rodent Ulcer ...	1	—
Iritis ...	1	3	Sternum ...	1	—	Ruptured— Kidney ...	1	—
Ischio-rectal abscess ...	23	10	Nephritis, acute ...	1	5	Cervix Uteri ...	—	1
Jaundice, catarrhal ...	—	5	Nephritis, chronic ...	26	20	Muscle ...	2	—
Jaundice, acholuric ...	1	—	Neuralgia ...	3	1	Perineum ...	—	13
Jejunal ulcer, perforated ...	1	—	Neuralgia Trigeminal ...	2	1	Tubal Gestation ...	—	9
Keratitis ...	7	4	Neurasthenia ...	37	48	Salpingitis ...	—	39
Kyphosis ...	—	1	Neuritis Peripheral ...	6	14	Scabies ...	6	5
Laryngitis ...	3	5	Onychia ...	1	1	Scarlet Fever ...	2	2
Lead Poisoning ...	2	—	Onychiagryphosis ...	—	1	Sciatica ...	16	11
Lipoma ...	4	5	Orchitis ...	6	—	Scoliosis ...	1	—
Leucocythæmia ...	—	1	Osteomyelitis, acute ...	2	—	Sebaceous Cyst ...	7	1
Leucoma ...	1	—	Ovarian Cyst ...	—	15	Senile Decay ...	31	54
Leukoplakia ...	1	—	Ovaritis ...	—	4	Sinusitis frontal ...	—	2
Locomotor Ataxy ...	22	—	Painful Scar ...	1	—	Septicæmia ...	—	1
Lumbago ...	10	4	Painful Stump ...	4	—	Small Pox ...	1	—
Malignant disease of—			Pancreatitis, chronic ...	—	1	Spastic Paraplegia ...	1	—
Bladder ...	4	—	Papilloma of—			Spondylitis Deformans ...	3	—
Breast ...	—	27	Bladder ...	3	—	Sprains of Joints ...	20	9
Chest Wall ...	—	1	Larynx ...	1	—	Sterility ...	—	1
Colon ...	18	15	Skin ...	2	5	Stomatitis ...	4	4
Fauces ...	1	—	Paralysis Agitans ...	4	6	Stone in— Bladder ...	2	1
Glands of Groin ...	—	2	Paralysis, infantile ...	—	4	Kidney ...	7	5
Glands of Neck ...	2	2	Paralysis, Median Nerve ...	1	—	Ureter ...	—	1
Humerus ...	1	—	Paraphimosis ...	8	—	Strabismus ...	16	13
Larynx ...	3	—	Paraplegia ...	5	7	Stricture of— Esophagus ...	3	2
Lip ...	2	—	Pediculosis ...	1	4	Rectum ...	2	1
Liver ...	2	3	Pelvic Cellulitis ...	—	3	Urethra ...	19	—
Lungs ...	6	—	Pemphigus ...	—	2	Sycosis ...	6	—
Mandible ...	3	—	Pericarditis ...	1	—	Synovitis ...	3	5
Maxilla ...	1	2	Periostitis ...	3	1	Syphilis, acquired ...	13	23
Mediastinum ...	2	1	Pes Cavus ...	1	1	Syphilis, congenital ...	3	3
Esophagus ...	—	2	Periurethral Abscess ...	1	—	Thread Worms ...	—	2
Ovary ...	—	3	Peritoneal Adhesions ...	9	9	Talipes Valgus ...	1	—
Palate ...	4	—	Perthe's Disease ...	1	—	Talipes Equinovarus ...	9	5
Pancreas ...	6	2	Phlebitis ...	8	11	Teething Disorder ...	1	1
Penis ...	1	—	Phimosis ...	42	—	Tetanus ...	—	—
Peritoneum ...	—	1	Pleurisy, plastic ...	26	29	Tetany ...	—	2
Pharynx ...	3	—	Pleurisy with effusion ...	6	—	Thyroglossal Cyst ...	1	—
Prostate ...	2	—	Pleurodynia ...	5	7	Tonsillitis ...	15	44
Rectum ...	16	4	Pneumonia lobar ...	105	54	Torticollis, spasmodic ...	3	2
Skin ...	6	2	Polycythæmia ...	1	—	Tubercular disease of— Axillary Glands ...	—	1
Spleen ...	2	—	Post Encephalitis ...	2	1	Bladder ...	—	1
Stomach ...	18	7	Pregnancy ...	—	679	Cervical Glands ...	4	10
Testicle ...	1	—	Prematurity ...	1	3	Mesenteric Glands ...	1	1
Tongue ...	19	1	Proctitis ...	3	—	Femur ...	1	—
Urethra ...	—	1	Progressive Muscular ...	—	—	Hip ...	9	3
Uterus ...	—	66	Atrophy ...	2	—	Intestine ...	—	1
Vulva ...	—	4	Prolapse of— Rectum ...	—	2	Kidney ...	—	3
Malaria ...	4	1	Uterus ...	—	20	Knee ...	2	4
Malnutrition ...	2	3	Prostatic Enlargement ...	43	—	Lungs ...	155	46
Malingering ...	3	—	Pseudo Hypertrophic ...	—	—	Meninges ...	4	1
Mammary Abscess ...	—	3	Muscular Atrophy ...	—	2	Metatarsals ...	1	—
Mania ...	6	2	Psoriasis ...	9	5	Peritoneum ...	4	9
Mastitis ...	—	6	Psychoneurosis ...	—	1	Phalanges ...	—	1
Mastoiditis, acute ...	3	4	Ptosis ...	2	—	Rib ...	1	—
Mastoiditis, chronic ...	6	13	Puerperal Insanity ...	—	1	Skin ...	3	—
Marasmus ...	19	11	Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	44	Spine ...	11	7
Measles ...	14	9	Puerperium ...	—	16	Testicle ...	3	—
Measles, German ...	—	1	Pulmonary Abscess ...	1	1	Tongue ...	—	1
Melæna ...	—	2	Purpura Hæmorrhagia ...	—	2	Tuberculosis, general ...	1	—
Melancholia ...	2	5	Pyelitis ...	1	8	Wrist ...	1	—
Menopause ...	—	1	Pyonephrosis ...	—	1	Uleer of Tongue ...	3	—
Meniere's disease ...	1	—	Pyorrhæa Alveolaris ...	3	6	Ulcers of Leg ...	32	23
Meningitis— acute ...	1	3	Pyosalpinx ...	—	5	Undescended Testicle ...	2	—
chronic ...	2	1	Retained products of conception ...	—	4	Unerupted Tooth ...	1	—
pneumococcal ...	—	1	Retained placenta ...	—	7	Uticaria ...	1	—
Menorrhagia ...	—	14	Retroverted Uterus ...	—	20	Vaginitis ...	—	—
Mental deficiency ...	2	—	Retroverted Uterus, Gravid ...	—	3	Varicocele ...	3	—
Mesenteric Embolus ...	—	1	Retropharyngeal Abscess ...	1	—	Varicose Veins ...	17	11
Metorrhagia ...	—	21	Rheumatic Fever ...	16	33	Vermineous Rash ...	1	1
Migraine ...	1	—	Rheumatism—subacute ...	22	22	Vertigo ...	3	2
Morbus Cordis ...	92	110	Rheumatism—chronic ...	24	13	Vincent's Angina ...	2	1
Morphinism ...	—	1	Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	15	26	Visceroptosis ...	—	10
Movable Kidney ...	—	1	Rhinitis ...	2	2	Vulvitis ...	—	1
Myxœdema ...	—	2				Whooping Cough ...	6	4
Nævus ...	—	5				Wounds ...	16	9
Necrosis of— Femur ...	1	—						

SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The number of operations performed during the year is 1973, as compared with 2249 last year. The operation death-rate was 5·8 per cent. as against 4·7 per cent. last year.

Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died	Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died	Nature of Operation	Recovered	Died
LAPAROTOMIES.			For Ruptured—			For Scrotal abscess ...	1	—
Appendectomy for—			Duodenal Ulcer ...	14	7	For Undescended Testicle ...	1	—
Acute Appendicitis ...	83	5	Gastric Ulcer ...	6	2	For Urethral Caruncle...	2	—
Appendicectomy for			Jejunal Ulcer ...	1	—	For Urethral Stricture,	1	—
Chronic Appendicitis ...	193	2	Tubal Gestation ...	6	1	excision ...	1	—
Appendix Abscess ...	2	—	Uterus ...	1	—	For Urethral Stricture,	13	3
Cæsarian section for			For Strangulated Ventral			Rapid Dilatation ...		
contracted pelvis ...	16	1	Hernia ...	—	1	For Urethral Stricture,		
Cæcostomy ...	10	1	For Subphrenic Abscess	—	—	Wheelhouses' Opera-		
Colotomy ...	8	2				tion ...	2	1
Colotomy, closure of ...	4	1	HERNIOTOMIES.			For Vaginal Abscess ...	1	—
Choledechotomy for Gall			Radical Cure—			For Vesical Fistula ...	1	—
Stones ...	—	1	Femoral Hernia ...	11	—			
Cholecystectomy for			Inguinal Hernia ...	54	1	OPERATIONS ON RECTUM		
Gall Stones ...	19	4	For Strangulated—			Examinations ...	8	—
Cholecystotomy for			Femoral Hernia ...	1	1	For Carcinoma ...	3	1
Gall Stones ...	12	3	Inguinal Hernia ...	2	1	For Fissure in Ano ...	4	—
Entero-enterostomy ...	3	—	OPERATIONS ON GENITO-			For Fistula in Ano ...	14	—
Enterostomy for acute			URINARY ORGANS.			For Ischio-rectal Abscess	12	1
intestinal obstruction	—	1	Amputation of Penis ...	1	—	For Papilloma ...	1	—
Explorotomy ...	23	6	Circumcision ...	45	—	For Piles ...	50	—
Excision, Fibroma of			Colporrhaphy, Anterior	2	—	For Pelvic Abscess ...	—	1
Stomach ...	1	—	Craniotomy ...	2	—	For Prolapse ...	—	—
Excision of Gastric Ulcer	1	—	Curettage ...	66	—	For Stricture (fibrous)...	2	—
Gastrojejunostomy for			Cystoscopic examination	15	—			
Duodenal Ulcer ...	44	4	Dilatation of Cervix					
Gastric Ulcer ...	19	6	Uteri ...	5	—			
Gastric Cancer ...	—	1	Excision of—			OPERATIONS ON CHEST,		
Pyloric adhesions ...	2	—	Bartholin Cyst ...	2	—	EAR, NOSE & THROAT.		
Pyloric Stenosis ...	—	1	Epithelioma Vulvæ ...	4	—	Dilation of Lachrymal		
Gastrostomy ...	3	—	Uterine Polypus ...	4	—	ducts ...	1	—
Gastrostomy (Removal			Exploration of Kidney	1	—	Laryngoscopy, direct ...	2	—
of Coin) ...	1	—	Forceps delivery ...	20	1	Ligature, Jugular vein...	—	1
Gastrectomy, partial ...	2	2	Induction of premature			Resection, Septum Nasi	5	—
Pyloroplasty ...	1	—	labour ...	3	—	Mastoidectomy ...	6	1
Hysterectomy (Total)			Lithotomy, suprapubic	1	1	Thyroidectomy... ..	1	—
for—			Nephrectomy ...	1	—	Turbinectomy ...	4	—
Carcinoma ...	11	1	Nephropexy ...	4	—	Tracheotomy ...	1	1
Fibroids ...	6	1	Nephrolithotomy ...	2	1	For Empyema—		
Rupture of Uterus ...	—	1	Orchidectomy ...	4	1	Drainage, etc. ...	18	5
Hysterectomy (subtotal)			Pelvic examination ...	28	—	Estlander's operation	—	1
for Fibroids, etc. ...	25	—	Perineorrhaphy ...	19	—	For Coin in Gullet ...	1	—
Jejuno-jejunostomy ...	—	1	Plastic operation on			For Cut Throat ...	2	1
Myomectomy ...	3	1	Urethra ...	2	—	For Empyema of Frontal		
Oophorectomy and Sal-			Podalic Version ...	7	1	Sinus ...	—	1
pingectomy ...	21	1	Prostatectomy, supra-			For Hare Lip ...	2	—
Ovariectomy ...	11	—	pubic ...	9	1	For Tonsils and Ade-		
Radical Cure—			Radical cure of—			noids ...	59	—
Of Umbilical Hernia	5	—	Hydrocele ...	11	1	For Torticollis ...	5	—
For Ventral Hernia...	6	—	Varicocele ...	5	—	For Mastoiditis, acute...	2	1
Resection of carcinoma			Resection of Cervix			For Stricture of Œso-		
of colon ...	5	2	Uteri ...	3	—	phagus ...	1	—
Salpingotomy ...	2	—	Removal of Stone from			For Carcinoma of		
Ventrofixation of Uterus	13	—	Bladder ...	1	—	Pharynx ...	2	—
For Biliary Fistula ...	3	—	Removal of Stone from			For Carcinoma of—		
For Diverticulitis ...	2	—	Urter ...	2	—	Tongue ...	7	—
For Faecal Fistula ...	1	—	Suprapubic Cystotomy	12	6	For Dentigerous Cyst ...	2	—
For Gangrene of Ileum	—	3	For Atresia Vaginæ ...	1	—			
For Intestinal obstruction			For Carcinoma Cervix...	1	—			
(strangulation by			For Extravasation of					
band) ...	1	—	Urine ...	3	—			
For Intestinal obstruction			For Hamatoma, Penis	1	—	EXCISIONS.		
(strangulation by			For Hypospadias ...	1	—	Adenoma of Breast ...	10	—
Meckel's Diverticulum	1	—	For Paraphimosis ...	2	—	Branchial Cyst ...	1	—
For Intestinal obstruction,			For Papillomata of Va-			Callosities of Sole ...	2	—
separation of			gina ...	1	—	Lymphatic Glands—		
adhesions ...	6	1	For Peri-renal Abscess...	2	—	malignant ...	4	—
For Intussusception—			For Recto-Vaginal Fis-			tubercular ...	13	—
Excision of ...	—	1	tula ...	1	—	Chronic Ulcer of Tongue	1	—
Reduction of ...	2	—	For Retained products			Dentigerous Cyst ...	1	—
For Pyloric Stenosis			of conception ...	67	2			
(congenital) ...	—	1						

[illegible]

MATERNITY DEPARTMENT.

The attendances at the Hospital Ante-Natal Clinic numbered :—

New Patients	...	...	...	...	526
Others	...	...	...	...	1122
					<hr/>
					1648
					<hr/>

In the Maternity Wards there were 539 live births and 57 stillbirths. The proportion of stillbirths was 9·6 per cent., as compared with 6·4 per cent. last year, and 8·6 per cent. in 1925.

There were 8 maternal deaths.

ABNORMALITIES IN LABOUR.

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
<i>Perineal Lacerations—</i>		<i>Hæmorrhage—</i>	
Forceps	8	Ante-partum	0
Spontaneous	53	Accidental	7
		Placenta Prævia	11
		Ruptured Uterus	1
<i>Contracted Pelvis—</i>		<i>Induction of Labour—</i>	
Cæsarean Section	17	Albuminuria	2
Forceps	19	Eclampsia	1
Craniotomy	2	Heart Disease	0
		Toxaemia	1
<i>Abnormal Presentations—</i>		Previous difficult labour	4
Face	3	Small Pelvis	5
Breech	15	Post maturity	1
Transverse	2		
Prolapsed Cord	6	<i>Cases of Puerperal Sepsis—</i>	
		Transferred	5
<i>Abnormalities of Mother—</i>		<i>Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum—</i>	
Uterine Fibroids	0	Cured	1
Hydramnios	2	Transferred	2
Rigidity of Cervix	0		
Retained Placenta	2	<i>Infants not entirely breast fed—</i>	
Retained Chorion	9	Mother dead	1
Secondary Uterine Inertia (Forceps)	7	Debility of Mother due to Eclampsia and Pneumonia	1
		Debility of Mother due to Caesarian Section	0
<i>Diseases of Mother—</i>		Debility of Mother due to Ante-partum Hæmorrhage	1
Veneral Disease	5	Mammary Abscess	0
Jaundice	1	Septicæmia	1
Heart Disease	8		
Phthisis	1	<i>Maternal Deaths due to Accidents of Labour—</i>	
(X-Ray showed old lesion which had healed)		Septicæmia following Cæsarian Section	1
Pernicious Anæmia	0	Post Partum Hæmorrhage	0
Paratyphoid	0	Ruptured Uterus	1
Bronchial Asthma	0		
Bronchitis	2	<i>Maternal Deaths due to Diseases of Pregnancy—</i>	
Pneumonia	2	Eclampsia	1
Epilepsy	4	Eclampsia and Craniotomy	0
Phlebitis	3	Toxæmia (Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver)	1
Chorea	2	Ante-partum hæmorrhage	2
Post Encephalitis	1		
Inoperable Carcinoma (both breasts)	1	<i>Maternal deaths due to Diseases incidental to Pregnancy—</i>	
White Leg	1	Mitral Disease	1
Pleurisy	1	Mitral Disease with Pulmonary Embolism	1
Puerperal Mania	2		
<i>Toxæmias—</i>			
Eclampsia	6		
Albuminuria	23		

STILL BIRTHS.

Cause.	Number.
Ante-partum Hæmorrhage due to	
(a) Placenta Prævia	6
(b) Accidental hæmorrhage	3
Asphyxia	2
Craniotomy	2
Eclampsia in Mother	2
Hydrocephalus and Spina Bifida	2
Induction of labour	0
Breech presentation	3
Brow (Face) presentation	2
Occipito-Posterior (unreduced)	2
Prolonged Second Stage (large fœtus)	1
Prolapsed Cord	6
Ruptured Uterus	2
Mother — Acute Yellow Atrophy of	
Liver	1
Attempted Forceps Delivery before	
Admission	5
Mitral Disease of Mother — Forceps	
Extraction	1
Cæsarian Section	1
Monster	2
Cause Unknown	14
(Five of these were macerated)	

MALPRESENTATIONS

Breech	8
Brow	0
Face	3
Obstructed labour (large fœtus)	1
Premature	0
Prolapsed Cord	2
Transverse	1
Hand Prolapsed	1

DEATHS OF INFANTS WITHIN TEN DAYS OF BIRTH.

Cause.	Number.
Prematurity	9
Broncho-Pneumonia	0
Congenital Heart Disease	0
Asphyxia Neonatorum	2
Subtentorial Hæmorrhage	2
Status Lymphaticus	1
Depressed Fracture of Frontal Bone	1
Melena Neonatorum	1
Atelectasis	1
Rickets	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1

CASES OF CONGENITAL DEFORMITY.

Cleft Palate	1
Talipes	2
Spina Bifida	1
Supernumerary Thumb	2
Supernumerary Toe on each Foot	1
Monster-Omphalocele	1
Hydrocephalus	2
Monster-Meningocele, lower jaw mal-	
formed; six toes on each foot, six	
fingers on left hand, and five fingers	
on right	1
Maldevelopment of 2nd and 3rd fingers	
on left hand	1

CASES OF BIRTH INJURY.

Subtentorial Hæmorrhage	2
Depressed Fracture of Frontal Bone	1
Fracture of Humerus	2
Facial Paralysis	3
Cephalhæmatoma	3

RADIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

During 1927 the following examinations and treatments were made :—

(Last years figures are given in brackets).

Radiological Examinations	1755	(1212)
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	------	--------

Treatments by—

Deep X-Rays	...	142	(85)
Superficial X-Rays	...	164	(100)
Diathermy	...	30	(31)
Ultra Violet Rays	...	9433	(4255)

	9769	(4471)
--	------	--------

Clinical Attendances	2018	(643)
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	13542	(6327)
--	-------	--------

Operations under General Anæsthesia	...	36	(32)
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Operations under Local Anæsthesia	...	14	(10)
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DEATHS.

There have been 929 deaths in hospital during the year, as compared with 874 in 1926. The relation between the ages of patients and the number of deaths is shown in the subjoined table :—

Years of age	-1	1-2	2-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80-90	90-100
Number of Deaths	67	12	20	18	60	80	96	158	193	183	39	3

The proportion of deaths to admissions has been 12·8 per cent., as against 11·6 per cent. last year. The number of deaths within three days after admission was 226, as against 186 in 1926.

THE CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES HAVE BEEN :—

Cause.	Number.	Cause.	Number.
Atrophy, Liver, Acute	1	Gastric Ulcer, Pneumonia	1
Addison's Disease	1	Gastric Ulcer, Acidosis	1
Anæsthetic Syncope	3	Gastro-Enteritis	6
Anencephalus	2	G.P.I.	2
Aneurism, Aortic	3	Hemiplegia	9
Appendicitis, Chronic	2	Hernia, Inguinal	1
Appendicitis, Acute	4	Hydrocele (Operation)	1
Arterio-sclerosis	4	Hydrocephalus	1
Arteritis Obliterans	1	Hydronephrosis	1
Amyloid Disease	1	Icterus Neonatorum	1
Asphyxia-Neonatorum	3	Intestinal Obstruction	5
Bronchitis, Acute	6	Intussuception	1
Bronchitis, Chronic	41	Peritoneal Adhesions	2
Bronchiectasis	3	Ischio-rectal Abscess	1
Bronchial Asthma	3	Laryngeal Polypus	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	70	Leukaemia	1
Cerebral Abscess	4	Locomotor Ataxy	2
Cerebral Embolus	1	Malignant Disease of—	
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	62	Bladder	2
Cerebral Thrombosis	12	Breast	8
Cerebral Tumour	3	Colon	13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	Kidney	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	5	Larynx	2
Colitis, Ulcerative	1	Lip	1
Convulsions	3	Liver	4
Cut Throat (Suicidal)	3	Lung	5
Cut Wrist (Suicidal)	1	Mandible	1
Diabetes Mellitus	9	Mediastinum	1
Disseminated Sclerosis	2	Omentum	1
Duodenal Ulcer	11	Ovary	1
Duodenal Ulcer (Perforated)	7	Palate	2
Eclampsia Pregnancy	1	Pancreas	5
Ectopic Gestation	1	Penis	1
Empyema	6	Peritoneum	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	Prostate	3
Enteritis, Acute Epidemic	3	Rectum	5
Epilepsy	2	Stomach	15
Erysipelas	5	Tongue	4
Exophthalmic Goitre	1	Uterus	17
Fibroids of Uterus	2	Vagina	1
Fracture of—		Vulva	1
Femur	3	Mastoiditis	3
Ribs	2	Melena Neonatorum	1
Skull	4	Measles	2
Tibia and Fibula	1	Marasmus	10
Call Stones	4	Melancholia	1
Gangrene of Leg, Senile	10	Meningitis, Pneumococcal	1
Gastric Ulcer, Perforated	3	Meningitis	7
Gastric Ulcer, Hæmorrhage	1	Mesenteric Embolus	1

CAUSES OF DEATH AT ALL AGES—*continued.*

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
Morbus Cordis	77	Infected Wound	2
Nephritis, Chronic	23	Puerperal	17
Pancreatitis, Acute	3	Pneumococcal	1
Pernicious Anæmia	5	Spastic Paraplegia	2
Placenta Prævia	2	Spina Bifida	1
Pneumonia, Lobar	35	Status Lymphaticus	1
Poisoning, Suicidal	4	Strangulated Umbilical Hernia	2
Polycythæmia	1	Strangulated Femoral Hernia	1
Post Partum Hæmorrhage	2	Strangulated Inguinal Hernia	2
Prematurity	18	Syncope	2
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1	Subphrenic Abscess	1
Prostatic Hypertrophy	19	Syphilis, Acquired	3
Purpura Hæmorrhagica	2	Syphilis, Congenital	1
Pulmonary Fibrosis	1	Tetany	1
Pulmonary Embolus	2	Toxæmia Abscess, Buttock	1
Pulmonary Abscess	2	Tuberculosis of—	
Pyloric Stenosis	1	Lungs	61
Pyonephrosis	2	Meninges	7
Rheumatic Fever	1	Peritoneum	2
Rheumatoid Arthritis	4	Spine	2
Rupture of Uterus	1	Tuberculosis, General	5
Ruptured Ectopic Gestation	1	Uræmia	4
Scalds	1	Urethral Stricture	3
Senile Decay	93	Wound, Shrapnel, Brain	1
Septicæmia following		Whooping Cough	1
Carbuncle	2		

909

(B) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted from Bradford to the infectious diseases hospitals :—

	Leeds Road	North Bierley	Calv'ley	Thornt'n	Total
Smallpox	—	—	—	53	53
Scarlet Fever	335	75	38	—	448
Diphtheria	292	6	5	—	303
Enteric Fever	11	—	—	—	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever	2	—	—	—	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	3	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	27	—	—	—	27
Chicken Pox	40	—	—	—	40
Measles	94	—	—	—	94
Whooping Cough	20	—	—	—	20
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases	66	—	—	—	66
Totals	892	81	43	53	1069

CITY HOSPITAL, LEEDS ROAD.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, JAMES T. KITCHIN,
M.D., D.P.H.

On the 1st January, 1927, there were 80 cases in hospital, and 892 cases were admitted during the year, making a total of 972 under treatment. Of these 839 were discharged cured or relieved, 57 died, and 76 were in hospital on the 31st December.

The general mortality rate among the cases was therefore 5·6 per cent.

The following tables show details of the nature of the cases :—

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED DURING EACH MONTH.

1927		Scarlet Fever			Typhoid Fever			Diphtheria			Other Diseases			Total Admissions		
Month		M.	F.	Total	M	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Jan. ...		13	9	22	—	1	1	13	18	31	12	14	26	38	42	80
Feb. ...		2	14	16	—	—	—	13	26	39	8	16	24	23	56	79
March ...		14	6	20	—	—	—	8	21	29	8	10	18	30	37	67
April ...		7	16	23	—	—	—	16	14	30	18	14	32	41	44	85
May ...		10	7	17	—	—	—	11	18	29	21	26	47	42	51	93
June ...		7	10	17	—	—	—	12	13	25	15	14	29	34	37	71
July ...		11	11	22	3	4	7	6	8	14	7	10	17	27	33	60
August ...		7	13	20	—	—	—	6	15	21	5	6	11	18	34	52
Sept. ...		15	12	27	—	1	1	10	14	24	5	2	7	30	29	59
October...		28	35	63	1	1	2	14	14	28	7	3	10	50	53	103
Nov. ...		17	18	35	—	—	—	7	7	14	8	4	12	32	29	61
Dec. ...		26	27	53	—	—	—	3	5	8	8	13	21	37	45	82
Totals ...		157	178	335	4	7	11	119	173	292	122	132	254	402	490	892

SUMMARY.

YEAR.	SMALL-POX.			ENTERIC FEVER.			SCARLET FEVER.			DIPHTHERIA.			OTHER DISEASES.			TOTALS.			From 1892 to 1927.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.	Cases.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 100.		
1892	25	4	16.6	41	11	26.8	587	27	4.6	—	—	—	32	7	21.8	685	49	7.2	29,191	42.5
1893	935	100	10.6	11	4	36.3	228	17	7.8	—	—	—	12	1	8.3	1186	122	10.2	34,203	28.8
1894	—	—	—	42	8	19.0	525	30	5.7	—	—	—	16	—	—	583	38	6.5	27,124	46.5
1895	—	—	—	97	20	20.6	250	16	6.4	—	—	—	28	9	32.14	375	45	12.0	17,331	46.21
1896	—	—	—	77	15	19.4	248	14	5.6	—	—	—	21	6	28.5	346	35	10.1	17,368	50.1
1897	—	—	—	74	11	14.8	226	5	2.21	—	—	—	17	8	47.05	317	24	7.5	14,549	45.8
1898	—	—	—	162	21	12.9	556	7	1.2	—	—	—	42	16	38.09	760	44	5.8	35,112	46.2
1899	—	—	—	131	16	12.2	658	74	4.4	—	—	—	24	11	45.8	1813	101	5.5	87,024	48.0
1900	—	—	—	175	38	21.7	821	42	5.1	—	—	—	34	6	17.6	1030	86	8.3	47,998	46.6
1901	—	—	—	137	18	13.1	573	18	3.1	—	—	—	36	12	33.3	746	48	6.4	33,868	45.3
1902	—	—	—	79	14	17.7	571	26	4.5	111	23	20.7	28	6	21.8	789	69	8.7	35,347	44.8
1903	—	—	—	80	13	16.25	467	19	4.06	96	22	22.9	25	6	24.0	668	60	8.9	30,193	45.1
1904	—	—	—	64	17	26.5	550	17	3.09	437	85	19.4	28	5	17.8	1079	124	11.4	44,454	41.2
1905	—	—	—	85	11	12.9	570	32	5.6	275	37	13.4	24	4	16.6	954	84	8.8	41,403	43.4
1906	—	—	—	131	20	16.52	604	22	3.17	183	14	7.65	15	6	40.0	1013	62	6.12	42,850	42.3

1909	—	—	—	3.2	3	13.02	0.22	13	1.9	209	14	6.6	18	4	22.2	751	40	5.3	30,190	40.2
1910	—	—	—	67	13	19.4	457	9	1.9	209	14	6.6	18	4	22.2	751	40	5.3	30,190	40.2
1911	—	—	—	93	19	20.4	367	4	1.08	271	23	8.4	29	8	27.5	760	54	7.1	33,668	44.3
1912	—	—	—	172	31	18.0	415	8	1.9	255	27	10.5	40	10	25.0	882	76	8.6	38,278	43.4
1913	—	—	—	43	6	13.9	324	6	1.8	291	34	11.6	25	7	28.0	683	53	7.7	29,095	42.6
1914	—	—	—	40	7	17.5	323	6	1.8	239	19	8.0	33	3	9.1	635	35	5.5	25,056	39.5
1915	—	—	—	34	5	14.7	324	17	5.2	315	37	11.7	88	14	15.9	761	73	9.5	30,316	40.1
*1916	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1917	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*1918	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	—	—	—	15	4	26.6	18	—	—	196	6	3.06	65	12	18.5	294	22	7.5	9,115	31.0
1920	—	—	—	25	3	12.0	721	11	1.52	347	22	6.34	134	22	17.9	1227	58	4.8	41,104	33.5
1921	—	—	—	14	5	35.7	727	12	1.65	282	18	6.38	169	24	14.2	1192	59	4.9	38,815	32.5
1922	—	—	—	9	1	11.1	924	19	2.05	256	7	2.73	79	8	10.12	1268	35	2.8	48,753	38.3
1923	—	—	—	13	2	15.4	511	4	.78	188	14	7.4	187	38	20.3	899	58	6.4	30,465	33.8
1924	—	—	—	13	—	—	334	2	.59	163	5	3.6	134	21	15.7	644	28	4.3	21,493	33.7
1925	—	—	—	5	1	20.0	387	3	.77	274	12	4.57	306	42	13.7	972	58	5.96	30,318	31.2
1926	—	—	—	9	—	—	450	—	—	254	16	6.29	223	15	6.72	936	31	3.31	29,127	31.1
1927	—	—	—	11	1	9.0	335	—	—	292	26	8.9	254	31	12.2	892	57	5.6	25,475	28.5

* Taken over as a War Hospital.

TABLE SHOWING AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE IN SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Age	Scarlet Fever						Diphtheria					
	Males			Females			Males			Females		
	Admitted	Died		Admitted	Died	Fatality Rate per cent.	Admitted	Died		Admitted	Died	Fatality Rate per cent.
Under 1	5	—		—	—	—	8	3		3	1	36.3
1—2	2	—		—	—	—	6	—		14	1	5.0
2—3	8	—		5	—	—	8	1		7	1	13.3
3—4	8	—		10	—	—	13	2		13	—	7.8
4—5	12	—		18	—	—	7	2		3	3	50.
Total												
under 5	35	—		33	—	—	42	8		40	6	17.
5—10	70	—		72	—	—	47	5		54	7	11.8
10—15	35	—		32	—	—	15	—		20	—	—
15—20	10	—		18	—	—	9	—		19	—	—
20—25	4	—		8	—	—	2	—		20	—	—
25—30	1	—		6	—	—	1	—		11	—	—
30—35	2	—		5	—	—	2	—		3	—	—
35—40	—	—		3	—	—	—	—		2	—	—
40—45	—	—		1	—	—	—	—		3	—	—
45—50	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
50—55	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
55—60	—	—		—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—
60—65	—	—		—	—	—	1	—		1	—	—
Total	157	—		178	—	—	119	13		173	13	8.9

There were 11 cases of Enteric Fever, one of whom died. The admissions and deaths from other diseases were as follows:—Measles, 4 cases, 17 deaths; Whooping Cough, 20 cases, 2 deaths; Erysipelas, 7 cases, 5 deaths; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 2 cases, 1 death; Tuberculous Meningitis, 1 case, 1 death; Septicæmia, 1 case, 1 death; Infective Enteritis, 1 case, 1 death; Lobar Pneumonia, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Chronic Otitis Media, 1 case, 1 death; Chicken Pox, 40 cases; Tonsillitis, 13 cases; Influenza, 8 cases; Various Rashes, 5 cases; Other diseases, 39 cases; all with no deaths.

Throat, Nose and Ear Cases. The local authority has treated in hospital for some years operative cases of diseases of the throat, nose and ear occurring among children referred from various clinics. The following is a summary of the cases treated in 1927:—940 for tonsils and adenoids, 5 cases of mastoiditis, 8 various nose cases, and 55 other cases; 1,008 cases in all. This is a very great increase in the work hitherto done in this direction.

VIII.—HOUSING.

(1) *New Houses in 1927.* The average number of new houses certified as fit for human habitation annually during the five years preceding 1913 was 475, and the following statement shows the number so certified each year since then.

Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses	Year	New Houses
1913	349	1918	38	1923	245
1914	394	1919	6	1924	694
1915	306	1920	38	1925	1509
1916	128	1921	446	1926	2193
1917	32	1922	466	1927	2029
1913-17	242 (average)	1918-22	199 (average)	1923-27	1334 (average)

The number of new houses built during the past ten years in each ward and certified as fit for human habitation in accordance with the Bradford Waterworks and Improvement Act, 1871, is shown in the table on the following page.

The position with regard to house building by the City Council on the 31st December, 1927, was as follows :—The number of houses under contract at the end of the year was 1,348, of which 1,162 were of the “ A ” type and 66 of the “ A2 ” type, and 120 of the “ B ” type. The number of houses in course of erection then was 988, while during the year 1,115 houses had been completed and occupied. In addition to these there were 255 houses, 194 of which were subsidy houses, being built by private enterprise at the close of the year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Showing number of New Buildings certified as fit for habitation in each of the Wards, and in the whole City, during the years 1918-1927.

WARDS	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Allerton ...	2	...	...	3	2	4	25	140	585	481
Bolton ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	5	58	125	203
Bradford Moor	...	...	11	152	137	59	193	176	176	110
East ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	3	12
East Bowling ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	5	36
Eccleshill ...	...	...	5	4	2	21	66	84	180	304
Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Great Horton ...	...	...	3	73	244	95	71	84	81	161
Heaton ...	2	...	5	5	7	14	15	33	25	32
Idle ...	...	...	8	78	8	13	105	106	150	216
Listerhills ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Little Horton ...	4	...	...	...	2	3	12	17	36	51
Manningham ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	18	8	15
North ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
North Bierley East	29	...	1	1	1	2	58	403	397	134
North Bierley West	...	1	...	119	60	27	88	213	251	100
South ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	...
Thornton ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	7	58	134	118
Tong ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	2
West ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	1	...
West Bowling ...	...	5	3	2	...	2	25	41	26	51
CITY TOTAL	38	6	38	446	466	245	694	1509	2198	2029

(2) *Overcrowding.* Many very serious cases of overcrowding continue to come to the knowledge of the department during the year, but despite the increase in the provision of houses there still remains a great scarcity of housing accommodation, which complicates the position. On the 31st December, 1927, the number of applicants for new houses was approximately 2,784, 658 of whom are living in apartments.

(3) *White Abbey Area Improvement Scheme.* With regard to the scheme 67 per cent. of the properties have been acquired; 29 per cent. agreements to purchase have been entered into; and negotiations were proceeding at the end of the year for the remaining 4 per cent. Substitution accommodation has been provided in the completed tenement sellings on the Longlands Site, and the 42 houses at Musgrave Road, Eccleshill, and other accommodation is being provided on other sites within the city. One hundred and eleven buildings have been demolished and sites cleared.

(4) *Housing Act, 1925—Prosecutions.*

Nature of Offence	No. of Cases	Result
Section 3. Recovery of monies incurred by works executed in default.	47	Orders made by payment in each case with costs. Total £444 4s. 0d., plus £23 9s. 6d. costs.
Section 11 (3). Disobedience of Closing Order.	7	Orders to quit made in 5 cases, and in the other two cases defendants were fined £2 and £1 respectively.
Section 12. Reletting houses ordered to be closed.	18	Sixteen cases were withdrawn on payment of costs, and in the other two cases the defendants were fined £5 and 10/- respectively.

(5) *Housing Act, 1925—Appeals to the Ministry of Health.*

Premises	Nature of Appeal			Result
	Notices	Demands	Amount	
1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, Geranium Terrace	6	—	—	Appeal withdrawn at Inquiry, as Appellant had no evidence to offer
28, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 48A, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104 and 106, Laurel Street; 121, Picton Street.	29	—	—	Appeal dismissed. Appellant to pay costs of the Ministry of Health £5 2s. 8d., and the costs of the Local Authority £13 13s. 0d.
37, 43, 45, Ford Place; 47, Cork St.; 62, 64, 66, 68, 76, Jowett Street; 30, 32, Tudor Street; 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, Mulgrave Street; 8, Mavis Street; 25, Jesse Street, Fairweather Green.	19	—	—	Appeal dismissed. Appellant to pay costs of the Ministry of Health £5 16s. 3d., and the costs of the Local Authority £30 11s. 0d.
11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, Darton St.; 9, Milne Street; 70, Jowett Street.	—	10	£90 0 1	Appeal dismissed. Appellant to pay costs of the Ministry of Health £5 2s. 8d., and costs of the Local Authority £9 9s. 0d.
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, Potter Street; 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, St. George's Street; 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, Seymour Street; 3, Carnation Street; 45, Crown Street; 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, Gaynor Street; 5, Chaucer Place	—	38	£364 7 5	Appeal dismissed. Appellant to pay costs of the Ministry of Health £5 16s. 3d., and the costs of the Local Authority £30 11s. 0d.
Premises	Appeals against Closing Orders			Result
165, 167, Wapping Rd 37, Wild Boar Street	3			Appeal dismissed. Appellant to pay costs of the Ministry of Health, £5 2s. 8d., and the costs of the Local Authority £3 3s. 0d.

(6) During the year 10 applications were made by tenants for the inspection of their houses with a view to the issue of a Certificate under the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923. The dwelling-houses were inspected and Certificates granted in all cases.

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1927.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total	2,029
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme	1,133

Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	5,289
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	879
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	42
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	3,532

Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	1,300
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I. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	851
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit	
(a) by owners	541
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	75
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close	79

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,349
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied	
(a) by owners	1,337
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	19

C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of closing orders	37
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were made	37
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	28
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which demolition orders were made	53
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	60

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(A) COMPULSORY REMOVALS.

During the year proceedings were instituted once under Section 56 of the Bradford Corporation Act, 1925, which provides for the removal

to an institution, upon an Order of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, of :—

(a) Any aged, infirm or physically incapacitated person who is residing in premises which are insanitary owing to neglect on the part of the occupier ; or

(b) Any person suffering from any grave chronic disease.

This case was that of a female residing alone and aged 75 years. She was so physically enfeebled as to be unable to attend to herself or to keep her house in a fit and sanitary state.

The requisite Order for removal was granted by the Bench.

(B) GENERAL DENTAL WORK

The work carried out has followed the procedure of previous years. The amount of work done, as seen in the following table, shows an increase over the previous year, except in one or two instances.

The outstanding facts are :—

- (1) The increase in the number of expectant and nursing mothers who have accepted treatment, thus showing on their part a greater appreciation of the benefits of dental attention. The reluctance of this class of patient to undergo treatment is being gradually overcome.
- (2) The work done for pre-school children, showing the necessity of treatment to a child even before reaching school age. Children under two years of age have required treatment.
- (3) The work done for school children. This has been chiefly of a character outside the scope of the School Dental Clinic, such as providing dentures, regulation cases, crowns, and root treatments, and has been most important in rounding off the work of the school dentists.
- (4) The denture work. This is one of the most important parts of the work done, as will be realised by the fact of 143 cases having been completed during the year.
- (5) The Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Mental Homes have been visited periodically and all necessary work carried out, while St. Luke's General Hospital has been visited whenever necessary, and has indeed occupied no small amount of time in treatment.

TABLE SHOWING WORK CARRIED OUT AT THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING THE YEAR.

Source	Number of Patients	Number of Patient's Visits	Temporary Teeth Extracted	Temporary Teeth Filled	Permanent Teeth Extracted	Permanent Teeth Filled	Scalings	Denture Work		Gas, Ether and Chloroform	Other Operations		
								Dentures Repairs, etc.	Visits		Root Cases	Dressings	Crowns
St. Luke's Hospital	160	318	10	—	913	2	6	22	51	69	—	3	—
Tuberculosis Scheme ...	257	320	68	3	292	43	10	21	63	42	—	3	—
Maternity	138	310	—	—	609	5	21	57	141	86	—	1	—
Infants & young Children ...	274	289	654	124	—	—	1	—	—	130	—	3	—
School Children ...	398	500	417	10	125	188	5	11	17	78	28	56	7
Mental Institutions	66	67	—	—	39	53	34	3	6	8	—	—	—
Other Cases	95	215	—	—	144	101	22	29	69	32	12	19	—
Totals ...	1388	2019	1149	137	2122	392	99	143	347	445	40	85	7

(C) AMBULANCE WORK AND DISINFECTION.

The ambulance facilities for the city are as follows :—At the City Fever Hospital there is provided a motor ambulance, which during 1927 removed 1,055 cases to Hospital. At the Municipal General Hospital three motor ambulances are provided, which in addition to removing cases to the General Hospital, also removed cases to Bierley Hall Sanatorium and the voluntary institutions in the city, involving 3,650 journeys, with a mileage of 18,477. The police maintain a motor ambulance for street casualties. Two motor ambulances are maintained for the removal of physically defective children to school and one motor ambulance is maintained at Grassington for the removal thereto of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The total number of articles disinfected at the Disinfecting Station, Canal Road, was 8,275, as against 9,375 last year. The number of houses disinfected by the Disinfecting Officer was 1,052, as against 1,133 last year. In addition disinfection was carried out at the request of manufacturers, property owners, and others, for which charges were made amounting to £12 12s. 9d. The revenue from this source last year was £15 0s. 2d.

(D) PUBLIC MORTUARY AND CREMATORIUM.

During the past year 81 bodies have been deposited and 26 post-mortem examinations made in the Public Mortuary. Since the opening in October, 1910, 1,519 bodies have been deposited.

The remains of 50 persons were cremated during 1927 at the Scholemoor Crematorium, in comparison with 32 during the previous year.

The following table, prepared by the Cremation Society of Great Britain, shows the number of Cremations carried out in Great Britain since the year 1885.

CREM- ATORUM	1885	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	Total
WORKING ...	2372	*143	138	95	140	108	119	105	106	114	125	128	124	153	125	129	142	181	149	159	193	170	235	271	305	320	6349		
MANCHESTER	651	92	98	97	90	98	116	106	114	124	149	172	184	165	179	178	197	235	203	228	189	227	251	287	303	357	5090		
GLASGOW ...	113	24	19	35	45	30	28	30	28	39	44	49	57	63	65	65	74	84	80	87	75	90	87	116	98	129	1654		
*LIVERPOOL	196	35	40	35	46	34	32	46	37	50	52	66	48	54	58	62	69	89	69	75	74	62	74	75	96	101	1675		
*HULL ...	30	18	20	15	17	29	37	15	21	25	27	23	16	34	25	24	43	46	30	43	45	45	47	42	55	70	842		
DARLINGTON	3	1	7	4	13	8	6	9	9	12	15	11	11	16	10	15	17	26	18	20	17	21	28	32	33	39	402		
GOLDERS GREEN	5	158	220	252	298	290	364	421	415	542	591	602	671	730	633	719	820	919	851	893	939	920	1114	1214	1270	1459	17210		
*LEICESTER	1	5	8	16	12	12	14	19	16	13	14	11	7	22	23	30	42	36	32	36	23	36	40	57	70	68	664		
BIRMINGHAM	...	1	19	22	25	33	18	30	38	44	40	59	53	45	63	49	64	76	72	78	98	75	97	126	128	150	1503		
*LEEDS ...	...	—	—	16	15	16	24	19	12	17	24	16	28	20	22	17	34	30	26	31	31	27	47	48	40	59	619	
*ILFORD ...	...	—	—	9	23	18	19	24	22	20	32	21	42	45	43	68	70	68	58	57	70	69	68	66	84	95	1092	
*BRADFORD	...	—	—	1	13	13	6	12	14	13	9	15	18	12	11	10	20	31	20	24	25	23	24	32	32	50	428		
*SHEFFIELD	...	—	—	7	6	18	12	18	8	10	12	15	20	21	14	25	50	41	32	29	38	37	32	48	43	75	593		
NORWOOD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	89	118	153	169	156	162	186	178	240	266	299	279	2326		
HENDON PARK...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	7	7	8	11	47		
PONTYPRIDD	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	14	13	22	53		
TOTAL ...	3371	477	569	604	743	707	795	854	840	1023	1134	1188	1279	1410	1360	1509	1795	2031	1796	1922	2009	1986	2395	2701	2877	3266	40647		

* Municipally controlled.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1927 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Popu- lation estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Numbers.	NETT.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett. Births.	Number.	Rate.
1922	291,300	5262	5220	19.92	4025	13.82	141	200	456	87	4084	14.02
1923	290,800	5290	5290	18.19	3953	13.59	161	206	412	78	3998	13.75
1924	290,200	5014	5010	16.94	4350	14.71	194	239	462	92	4395	14.86
1925	290,200	4868	4827	16.63	4039	13.92	186	202	461	95	4055	13.97
1926	288,700	4717	4708	16.31	3884	13.45	164	201	435	92	3921	13.58
1927	293,200	4316	4318	14.73'	4218	14.39	193	246	404	94	4271	14.57

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.														Total Cases Removed to Hospital.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						Bolton.	Bradford Moor.	East.	East Bowling.	Eccleshill.	Exchange.	Great Horton.	Heaton.	Idle.	Listerhills.	Little Horton.	Manningham.	North.	North Bierley East.		North Bierley West.	South.	Thornton.	Tong.	West.	West Bowling.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.																						65 and Upwards.
Smallpox ...	51	1	4	18	13	5	10	—	—	1	1	—	—	6	—	—	1	3	7	1	11	8	—	5	1	5	51		
Diphtheria ...	340	11	85	165	46	24	9	—	37	9	41	—	6	18	24	8	13	35	24	26	6	3	23	1	7	14	26	299	
Erysipelas ...	152	2	—	3	10	45	69	23	8	4	8	6	2	8	4	3	8	24	10	12	1	1	8	4	2	4	17	42	
Scarlet Fever	527	7	97	343	45	32	3	—	95	31	33	22	1	40	17	16	17	15	37	5	27	12	14	9	49	15	31	452	
Enteric Fever	17	—	—	3	3	7	4	—	4	1	2	—	—	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	14	
Puerperal Fever	29	—	—	—	5	24	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	20	
Puerperal Pyrexia	45	—	—	—	14	30	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	8	13	4	2	2	5	2	1	1	1	19	
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	6	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Poliomyelitis	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Ophth. Neonatorum	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	4	4	3	1	3	1	1	10	3	7	
Measles ...	5855	266	3120	2375	63	27	4	—	167	384	292	316	38	323	359	244	228	130	485	375	427	290	207	69	208	270	157	94	
Whooping Cough	576	59	329	181	2	5	—	—	7	31	21	22	7	51	18	7	27	53	45	46	8	3	29	6	6	9	68	20	
Chicken Pox	1231	55	439	704	21	10	2	—	8	90	57	14	7	164	68	11	41	38	90	25	107	32	112	45	9	43	126	40	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	379	—	6	25	87	159	91	11	7	32	30	10	9	25	8	12	23	25	21	24	16	8	27	4	5	16	44	—	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	85	8	14	26	16	15	6	—	3	9	1	1	3	6	3	2	10	4	4	8	3	3	7	1	1	3	4	—	
Infective Enteritis	28	15	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	1	9	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	10	
Anthrax ...	4	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Polio-encephalitis	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	15	—	2	1	4	—	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	
Lethargica	953	120	283	144	69	151	128	58	71	42	37	17	4	29	66	33	69	280	40	52	40	1	53	1	37	16	35	—	
Pneumonia	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS	10347	591	4398	3993	400	537	336	92	488	220	1009	558	414	79	681	586	344	447	642	786	584	655	363	489	148	331	406	521	1078

TABLE III.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1927.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.									Tot. In
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles ...	67	21	25	17	3	1	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	15	7	3	4	1	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria and croup	35	4	1	15	15	—	—	—	—	
Influenza ...	152	5	2	2	1	2	20	48	72	
Erysipelas ...	15	2	—	—	—	1	2	5	5	
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) ...	233	—	1	2	4	42	92	82	10	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	33	8	6	5	7	4	2	1	—	
Other tuberculous diseases ...	26	—	2	1	5	6	5	5	2	
Cancer, malignant disease ...	450	—	—	—	1	2	28	232	187	
Rheumatic Fever ...	9	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	
Meningitis ...	32	3	3	8	9	—	5	3	1	
Organic Heart Disease ...	428	1	—	—	2	9	43	131	242	
Bronchitis ...	407	20	4	2	1	—	13	119	248	
Pneumonia (all forms)	373	77	44	27	8	12	48	89	68	
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	68	6	—	—	—	2	8	28	24	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ...	68	30	3	3	2	1	8	14	7	
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	21	—	—	—	5	3	7	2	4	
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	16	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	4	
Alcoholism ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	131	—	—	1	—	1	19	60	50	
Puerperal Fever ...	12	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	
Other accidents and Diseases of pregnancy & parturition	17	—	—	—	—	1	16	—	—	
Congenital debility and Malformation, including premature birth ...	149	144	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	
Violent deaths, excluding Suicide ...	116	6	5	8	14	9	21	22	31	
Suicides ...	55	—	—	—	—	3	18	28	6	
Other defined diseases ...	1279	70	10	9	19	15	96	337	723	
Diseases ill-defined or unknown ...	59	—	—	—	2	—	7	34	16	
All causes ...	4271	404	111	106	99	119	473	1255	1704	

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1927. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES
AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	12	21
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	7
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	8
Abdominal Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Convulsions	8	3	3	2	16	4	2	3	3	28
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Bronchitis	—	—	1	—	1	3	7	6	3	20
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	1	1	4	6	9	18	22	22	77
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	6
Enteritis	—	2	—	1	3	8	9	2	2	24
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	4
Syphilis	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suffocation, overlying	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Injury at birth	6	1	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Atelectasis	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Congenital Malformations	6	2	—	1	9	11	1	—	1	22
Premature Birth	67	12	3	3	85	4	2	—	—	91
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	7	—	1	—	8	10	10	2	1	31
Other Causes	6	3	2	—	11	4	5	7	4	31
All Causes	108	25	13	11	157	67	65	57	58	404

Nett Births in the year—Legitimate, 4063 ; illegitimate, 255.

Nett Deaths in the year—Legitimate infants, 370 ; illegitimate infants, 34.

TABLE V.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from 2nd January, 1927, to the 31st December, 1927.

AGE PERIODS.	NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.											NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.			
	Primary Notifications.											Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Primary Notifications			Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previously notified by other doctors).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sana- toria.	
													Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15				Total.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards									Total
Pulmonary																			
Males ...	—	2	9	3	18	22	47	52	42	29	8	232	267	—	—	—	—	1	263
Females ...	—	4	5	8	14	33	32	28	12	8	3	147	169	—	—	—	—	—	178
Non-pulmonary																			
Males ...	6	6	11	4	3	4	6	1	2	1	—	44	46	—	—	—	—	—	14
Females ...	2	8	6	5	5	4	5	3	2	1	—	41	45	—	—	—	—	—	13

COMMITTEES

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman—ALDERMAN H. T. PULLAN.

Deputy Chairman—ALDERMAN D. WALKER.

Alderman T. Blythe.	Councillor A. Hill.
„ M. Conway.	„ Margaret Law.
„ W. Donoghue.	„ J. Lennon.
„ S. Horsfall.	„ T. J. Robinson.
„ G. T. Meggison.	„ H. Shackleton.
„ A. H. Rhodes.	„ E. Siddle.
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CITY OF BRADFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1927

6.—Water Supply:—			
(a) Washing (towels, etc.), Adequate	...	110	61
Inadequate	...	6	6
(b) Drinking Cups, Sufficient	...	114	65
Insufficient	...	2	2
7.—Cloakroom:—			
(a) Condition, Satisfactory	...	108	50
Unsatisfactory	...	8	17
(b) Arrangements for drying clothes	...	55	26
No arrangements for drying clothes	...	61	41
8.—Condition and Cleanliness of Walls and Floors:—			
Satisfactory	...	109	48
Unsatisfactory	...	7	19
9.—Sanitary Conveniences:—			
(a) Lavatories, Satisfactory	...	108	51
Unsatisfactory	...	2	10
Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	6	6
(b) W.C.'s Trough System, Satisfactory	...	96	39
Unsatisfactory	...	—	20
Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	8	4
Automatic Flush	...	4	0
Individual Automatic Flush	...	7	4
Pail System, Unsatisfactory	...	1	—
(c) Urinals, Satisfactory	...	74	37
Satisfactory, but insufficient	...	1	2
Unsatisfactory	...	6	—
Hand-flushed, Unsatisfactory	...	13	21
10.—Playgrounds, Satisfactory	...	103	33
Satisfactory, but inadequate	...	4	—
Unsatisfactory	...	9	34

4. MEDICAL INSPECTION.—(a) During the year 1927 a Routine Medical Inspection has taken place in every School in Bradford. The classes of children medically inspected, with the numbers in each class examined, are as follows:—

(1) Children admitted for the first time during the year (Entrants)	...	4608
(2) Children 8 years of age (Intermediates)	...	2694
(3) Children expected to leave School during the year (Leavers)	...	2864
(4) Other Ages	...	594
(5) Children attending Council Secondary Schools and Bradford Grammar Schools	...	3999
(6) Candidates for Secondary Schools	...	1056
(7) Children attending Nursery Schools	...	332
(8) Children attending Special Schools	...	367
Total	...	16,514

The total is 569 less than the number examined in 1926, which is accounted for by less children falling due for examination in the Code Groups, Entrants and Leavers.

- (b) There has been no material departure made in the Board's schedule of inspections.
- (c) Grave defects are in a large number of cases recognised in Bradford before the children arrive at School age through the agency of notification, health visitors, maternity and child-welfare centres and the like. On admission to School all grave defects noted by the School Teachers are notified to the School Medical Officer, and the children examined at once. A census of all children in the City of school age is taken biennially by the School Attendance Officers, and children who have reached five years of age and whose names are not on any School Register for mental or physical reasons, are reported to the School Medical Officer, who has each case either medically examined at the Clinic or obtains satisfactory medical evidence that the child is not fit to attend School. Many of these cases are treated at the School Clinics or Hospitals under the Authority's Scheme.

5. FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION :—

CLOTHING AND FOOTGEAR.—The record of the 16,514 children examined during the year again shows an improvement over the figures of previous years. The percentage of those found with inadequate or unsuitable clothing was only 0·15, as against 1·09 in 1926 and 3·77 in 1925. Those found with inadequate or unsuitable footgear 0·59, as against 0·72 in 1926 and 2·05 in 1925.

Code Group	Numbers In- spected	Clothing Inadequate or unsuitable				Footgear Inadequate or unsuitable			
		B	G	T	%	B	G	T	%
Entrants	4608	2	5	7	0·15	10	6	16	0·35
Intermediates	2694	1	3	4	0·15	16	18	34	1·26
Leavers	2864	6	3	9	0·31	13	25	38	1·33
Other Ages	594	1	1	2	0·34	4	5	9	1·52
Special Schools	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Junior Scholarships	1056	—	1	1	0·1	—	—	—	—
Secondary Schools ...	3999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nursery Schools ...	332	1	—	1	0·3	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	16514	11	13	24	0·15	43	54	97	0·59

NUTRITION.—The conditions found in 1927 are slightly worse than those found in 1926. At the Routine Inspections 5.43% were found below normal, as against 5.32% in 1926. At the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics 145 were recorded below normal in 1927, as against 154 in 1926. The following table records the findings of the School Medical Officers at the Routine Inspections:—

Code Group	Numbers Inspected	Boys				Girls			
		Above Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Emaciated	Above Normal	Normal	Below Normal	Emaciated
Entrants ...	4608	290	1893	146	1	264	1855	159	—
Intermediates ...	2694	122	1152	99	—	149	1064	108	—
Leavers ...	2864	233	1103	79	—	258	1114	77	—
Other Ages...	594	30	275	27	—	36	206	19	1
Special Schools ...	367	5	154	21	—	16	157	14	—
Junior Scholarships	1056	62	480	29	—	88	372	25	—
Secondary Schools...	3999	260	1759	53	1	135	1767	24	—
Nursery Schools ...	332	23	146	7	—	17	132	7	—
Totals ...	16514	1025	6962	461	2	963	6667	433	1

(a) UNCLEANLINESS.—It is very gratifying to note the gradual improvement that is taking place in the cleanliness of children. The following table records uncleanliness of head 0.92 per cent., uncleanliness of body 0.54 per cent., as against 2.01 per cent. and 1.62 per cent. in 1926, 3.48 per cent. and 2.37 per cent. in 1925, and 4.21 per cent. and 2.69 per cent. in 1924.

Code Group	Numbers Inspected	Head				Body			
		B	G	T	%	B	G	T	%
Entrants ...	4608	5	42	47	1.02	18	15	33	0.72
Intermediates ...	2694	4	44	48	1.78	15	11	26	0.97
Leavers ...	2864	1	37	38	1.33	13	7	20	0.70
Other Ages ...	594	—	7	7	1.18	2	5	7	1.18
Special Schools ...	367	2	3	5	1.36	1	1	2	0.54
Junior Scholarships	1056	1	4	5	0.47	—	—	—	—
Secondary Schools	3999	1	1	2	0.05	—	—	—	—
Nursery Schools ...	332	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.30
Totals ...	16514	14	138	152	0.92	50	39	89	0.54

(b) MINOR AILMENTS.—It will be seen from Table IV., Group 1, that 7,595 cases of Elementary School children and 392 cases of Secondary School Children were treated at the School Clinics for minor ailments during 1927. The figures for 1926 were 7,596 and 400 respectively.

(c) TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.—At the Routine Inspections 1,655 Elementary and 334 Secondary School children were found to have enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids, of whom 917 Elementary and 158 Secondary were referred for treatment. At the Special Inspections held at the School Clinics 622 Elementary and 49 Secondary School children were found, of whom 517 and 44 respectively were referred for treatment. These figures totalled together are very similar to those for 1926, but more have been found at the Special Inspections and less at the Routine Inspections. During the year 843 Elementary and 47 Secondary School children received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids under this Authority's scheme. The figures for 1926 were 761 and 41, which records an increase during 1927 of 82 Elementary and 6 Secondary School children. In addition to these, 34 Elementary and 6 Secondary School children received operative treatment by private practitioner or hospital.

(d) TUBERCULOSIS.—22 children were found at the Routine Inspections in the Elementary Schools and 10 in the Secondary Schools to be suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, while 91 Elementary and 5 Secondary School children were found at the Special Inspections at the School Clinics.

The above-mentioned figures record increases of 1 Elementary and 8 Secondary found at the Routine Inspections, decrease of 6 Elementary and an increase of 4 Secondary School children found at the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. Of the 128 children found, 109 were referred to the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre, where a Special Clinic is held each Friday at 2 p.m. The worst cases are generally admitted to Bierley Sanatorium, or Grassington Sanatorium School, of which particulars will be found in paragraph 17 (6), page 38.

There were 17 Elementary School and 4 Secondary School cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis found at the Routine Inspections, 11 of which were referred for treatment. From the Special Inspections at the School Clinics, 56 Elementary and no Secondary School children were found; 41 of them were referred for treatment and 15 required to be kept under observation. These figures record a decrease of 10 Elementary and 5 Secondary found at the Routine Inspections, and 8 Elementary and 3 Secondary found at the Special Inspections, making a nett decrease of 26. In 1926 there was a decrease of 8 cases from the figures of 1925.

(e) SKIN DISEASE.—At the Routine Medical Inspections 300 Elementary and 112 Secondary School children were found with skin disease; 274 Elementary and 79 Secondary were referred for treatment, whilst 26 Elementary and 33 Secondary required to be kept under observation. At the Special Inspections 2,606 Elementary and 73 Secondary children were found; 2,599 Elementary required treatment and 7 observation only, whilst all the Secondary required treatment. These figures are very similar to those found during 1926, excepting that rather less were found at the Routine Inspections and more at the Special Inspections.

Particulars as to the diseases from which these children suffered will be found in Table II, and those treated in Table IV, Group 1.

(f) EXTERNAL EYE DISEASE.—119 Elementary and 14 Secondary School children were found at the Routine Inspections to be suffering from this disease, whilst 644 Elementary and 37 Secondary School children were discovered at the Special Inspections at the Clinics.

It will also be found in paragraph 7*b* that 493 of these defects were discovered in Schools by the Nurses, most of which come under the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. A good number of these cases are also referred to the School Clinics by School Attendance Officers and Teachers.

(g) VISION.—It will be noticed from Table II that 680 Elementary and 390 Secondary School children were found at the Routine Inspections to require treatment for defective vision, not including 111 Elementary and 14 Secondary who required treatment for squint. At the Special Inspections, 2,132 Elementary and 214 Secondary were referred for treatment of vision.

The figures for the Routine Inspections show decreases of 80 Elementary and 79 Secondary; those for Special Inspections record decreases of 323 Elementary and 45 Secondary children.

The reason for the numbers under the heading of Special Inspections being so much larger than those found at the Routine Inspections is that the vision of all Elementary School Children who do not come within the Code Groups for Medical Inspection is tested annually at the Schools by the Nurses, and if they cannot read the Snellen's Test at 6/12 they are referred to the School Clinic for a further test by the Medical Officer.

(h) EAR DISEASE AND HEARING.—From the Routine Inspections 229 Elementary and 38 Secondary School children were found to be suffering from ear diseases or defective hearing, of whom 173 Elementary and 24 Secondary were referred for treatment, and 56 Elementary and 14 Secondary placed under observation. At the Special Inspections 568 Elementary and 12 Secondary School children were found, of whom 554 Elementary and 11 Secondary were referred for treatment and 14 Elementary and 1 Secondary placed under observation. All these figures are very similar to those for 1926. As in the case of external eye disease most of the Special cases found in School by the Nurses are referred to the School Clinics; this accounts for the small figures found at the Routine Inspections.

(i) DENTAL DEFECTS.—In addition to the annual inspection carried out by the School Dentists, the Doctors make an examination of each child's mouth at Routine Inspections. The numbers of children so found with dental defects during the past three years are shown in the appended tables :—

1927	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	8450	1996	430	11
Girls ...	8064	1925	480	11
Totals ...	16514	3921	910	22

1926	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	8671	1851	427	19
Girls ...	8412	2150	427	22
Totals ...	17083	4001	854	41

1925	Numbers Inspected	Less than four teeth decayed	More than four teeth decayed	Oral Sepsis
Boys ...	8589	2225	197	17
Girls ...	7924	2576	201	21
Totals ...	16513	4801	398	38

(j) CRIPPLING DEFECTS.—At the Routine Inspections during the year 1927, 30 Elementary and 11 Secondary School children were found to require treatment ; and 28 Elementary, along with 17 Secondary School children, were required to be kept under observation on account of Organic Heart Disease. There were also 17 Elementary School children referred for treatment, and 20 Elementary and 2 Secondary for observation from the Special Inspections. According to the record of children found suffering from Epilepsy, there appears to be some improvement on the figures of 1926 ; the figures for 1927 from Routine Inspections were 3 referred for treatment and 9 observation, from the Special Inspections 12 referred for treatment and 15 observation, all Elementary School children. There were no Secondary School children found suffering from this disease.

The number of cases found at the Routine and Special Inspections of children suffering from Crippling Defects caused by Rickets, Spinal Curvature and other forms which are not mentioned above, for the last three years are shown in the following table :—

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion	For Treat- ment	For Observa- tion
927 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	71	66	23	16	5	19	1	—
Spinal Curvature	238	76	67	8	43	42	18	2
Other Forms	159	153	99	31	73	160	—	4
926 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	115	75	19	23	3	12	4	—
Spinal Curvature	216	40	24	6	99	58	25	2
Other Forms ...	245	121	46	26	76	230	—	6
925 :—								
Deformities :—								
Rickets	145	86	12	10	1	16	—	—
Spinal Curvature	174	52	8	7	86	41	11	5
Other Forms ...	309	124	35	20	91	107	—	6

6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The exclusion of children suffering from or in contact with persons suffering from infectious disease for prescribed periods has been carefully carried out, and frequent additional visits to the Schools have been made by the Medical Staff on this account.

Small-Pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Infective Enteritis, Poliomyelitis, Acute Polio-Encephalitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Malaria, Dysentery, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, Measles, Chicken Pox, Tuberculosis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the disease known as Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever, and the Fevers known by any of the following names: Typhus, Typhoid, Enteric, Relapsing, Continued Puerperal or Cerebro Spinal, come under the Notification of Infectious Diseases, and are all notified to the Medical Officer of Health by Assistant School Medical Officers and Private Practitioners. All cases notified to the Medical Officer of Health are visited by the Health Visitors, or Sanitary Inspectors, who give advice to parents and guardians of children respecting the care of the patients and the welfare of those in contact with the disease, and take steps, in cases necessary, for removal of the children to hospital. The Health Visitor also issues a notice excluding the patient and those in contact from attendance at School. During the year 2,583 exclusion notices were issued by the Health Visitors.

During the year 1927 there have been more infectious diseases in the Schools than there were in 1926, but it was only found necessary to close one School, and that was an Infants Department, for Small-Pox, during the week preceding the Christmas holidays. 46 Infants' and 2 Mixed Schools were granted certificates of exemption in accordance with the Board of Education Code of Regulations, for periods aggregating to 182 weeks for Infants' Departments and 2 weeks for Mixed Schools, compared with 92 weeks in 1926. The diseases for which these certificates were granted and the number of schools infected, often with more than one disease, were as follows :—

Disease	No. of Infants' Schools Infected.	
	1927	1926
Measles	45	9
Chicken-Pox	14	18
Mumps	1	19
Whooping Cough... ..	13	16
Influenza	32	5
Scarlet Fever	2	5
Diphtheria	4	1
Small-Pox... ..	1	—

7. FOLLOWING UP.—When a child is found in School presenting a physical defect, the parents or guardians are informed by circular and recommended to consult a Medical Practitioner without delay, or take the child to the School Clinic on the following Wednesday or Saturday morning, when arrangements will be made for treatment. At the Medical Inspections of school children a list of defects is also recorded, from which necessary appointments for treatment are made. This list is afterwards kept for the purpose of following the cases up, keeping cases under observation, and recording the result and date of treatment. The result of the treatment is afterwards entered on the Medical Schedule.

Systematic re-inspection and home visitation is undertaken by the Nurses to follow up all cases.

(a) RECORD OF VISITS FOR 1927.

(1) Visits to Schools	...	...	...	2694
(2) Children examined	...	...	...	144639
(3) Visits to Homes	...	...	...	3110

(b) DEFECTS DISCOVERED.

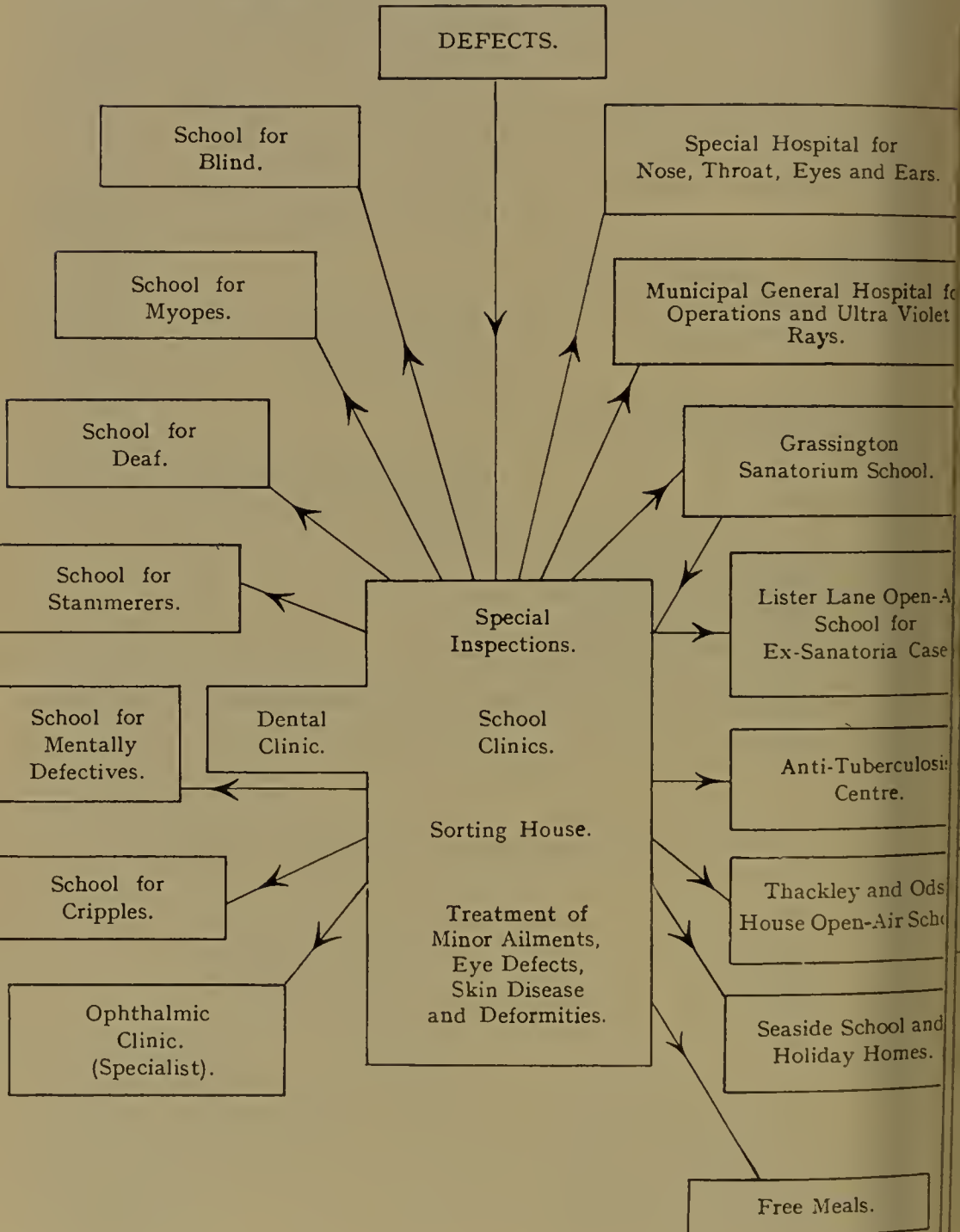
(1) Malnutrition	124	(7) Sore Eyes	49
(2) Uncleanliness (Head)	4643	(8) Defective Vision	4
(3) Uncleanliness (Body)	869	(9) Squint	20
(4) Ringworm	103	(10) Running Ears	4
(5) Scabies	9	(11) Infectious Diseases	29
(6) Impetigo	989	(12) Other Conditions	29

8. MEDICAL TREATMENT.—There are three School Clinics in Bradford, a Central Clinic, Great Horton Road, and Branch Clinics at the Green Lane and Lapage Street Schools. Under the scheme of co-ordination of medical work, arrangements have been made for the treatment of certain defects at places mentioned below :—

- (a) Minor Ailments ... School Clinics.
- (b) Tonsils and Adenoids Special Hospital, Leeds Road.
- (c) Tubercu'osis Anti-Tuberculosis Centre, Grassington Sanatorium and Bierley Hospital.
- (d) Skin Disease School Clinics.
- (e) External Eye Disease School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
- (f) Vision School Clinics, Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
- (g) Ear Disease and Hearing School Clinics and Special Hospital (Leeds Road).
- (h) Dental Defects ... Dental Clinic, Central Clinic and 22, Edmund Street.
- (i) Crippling Defects and Orthopædics Central School Clinic, School for Physically Defectives, Lister Lane and Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's).
- (j) Ultra Violet Rays for Marasmus, Rickets, T.B. Glands of Neck, T.B. Bones & Joints, Lupus and other skin diseases Municipal General Hospital (St. Luke's)

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING HOW THE VARIOUS DEFECTS
ARE REFERRED AND TREATED UNDER THIS
AUTHORITY'S SCHEME.

MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SCHOOLS.



The cases that have attended the School Clinics since 1908 are shown in the following table :—

Year	Number Treated	Examined only on first attendance	Total Attendances	Attendances per week
1908	841	590	4050	122
1909	2323	1325	14516	329
1910	3520	2772	19315	439
1911	5019	2655	20325	462
1912	6279	3095	25579	581
1913	8004	4333	34940	791
1914	13991	4155	46982	1068
1915	12469	2769	43346	985
1916	14559	3552	38051	865
1917	12890	3056	44289	1006
1918	9954	3164	35256	801
1919	16459	4177	44876	1019
1920	22114	5894	61565	1502
1921	25460	6364	75209	1791
1922	23718	4158	71663	1706
1923	20255	4811	71646	1706
1924	23013	6176	76476	1821
*1925	37850	7327	88111	2050
*1926	35007	9352	91477	2178
*1927	34180	8279	99449	2368

* Includes Dental Cases which were not included in first two columns in previous years. This of course duplicates many of the cases as children often come for both Medical and Dental treatment during the same year.

The following table records the attendances at the School Clinics during 1927 and includes cases referred from School Medical Inspection.

Defects or Diseases	Elementary School Children						Secondary School Children									
	New Cases			Total Attendances			New Cases			Total Attendances						
	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total	To be kept under observation	Referred for treatment	Examined and treated	Total				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Malnutrition ...	17	96	315	428	23	36	268	755	3	1	27	31	—	—	36	67
Uncleanliness :—Head ...	2	3	176	181	3	—	121	305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Body ...	6	3	33	42	1	—	69	112	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin :—Ringworm, Head	19	55	87	161	31	59	449	700	1	1	4	6	1	2	16	25
Ringworm, Body	—	—	103	103	1	1	370	475	—	—	3	3	—	—	20	23
Scabies ...	1	2	69	72	8	—	294	374	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	5
Impetigo ...	—	1	1863	1864	1	6	9332	11203	—	—	27	27	—	—	119	146
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	8	22	585	615	5	15	1359	1994	—	5	62	67	1	—	99	167
Eye :—Blepharitis ...	1	4	266	271	—	2	954	1227	—	—	11	11	1	—	13	25
Conjunctivitis ...	—	2	235	237	1	9	1286	1533	—	—	15	15	—	—	67	82
Keratitis ...	—	3	5	8	5	4	46	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers ...	—	1	9	10	—	1	67	78	—	—	2	2	—	—	11	13
Corneal Opacities	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Defective Vision	174	483	2252	2909	250	414	4465	8038	82	43	489	614	49	34	1037	1734
Squint ...	15	42	31	88	4	12	72	176	1	2	1	4	—	—	1	5
Other Conditions	5	6	182	193	3	6	500	702	2	3	13	18	1	—	18	37
Ear :—Defective Hearing	12	16	87	115	3	8	164	290	1	1	4	6	—	—	10	16
Otitis Media ...	1	15	388	404	3	20	4568	4995	—	1	11	12	1	4	97	114
Other Ear Diseases	—	9	152	161	1	1	169	332	—	1	3	4	—	1	10	15
Nose and Throat :—Enlarged Tonsils	77	170	350	597	66	120	2933	3716	3	18	34	55	1	10	232	298
Adenoids ...	12	59	3	74	7	19	71	171	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	4

Heart Disease : Organic ...	20	9	11	24	37	13	10	5	3	1	9	13	—	2	24
Heart Disease : Functional	49	17	15	81	123	126	793	2131	11	63	74	4	7	85	170
Anæmia ...	95	274	720	1089	62	53	472	1206	2	11	14	—	1	19	34
Lungs :—Bronchitis ...	53	85	481	619	33	20	260	670	6	6	12	—	—	2	14
Other Non-T.B. Diseases	17	58	282	357	4	4	4	15	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis :—Pulmonary Definite ...	—	2	1	3	20	29	20	157	3	1	5	—	1	—	6
Pulmonary Suspected	14	47	27	88	1	3	15	35	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Glands ...	3	6	7	16	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Spine ...	1	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hip ...	2	4	5	11	1	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	1	1	3	5	2	1	3	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Skin ...	2	1	—	3	2	6	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms ...	6	8	7	21	4	16	91	132	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nervous System:—Epilepsy ...	15	7	7	29	17	7	12	65	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Chorea ...	31	22	35	88	56	20	64	228	2	3	8	4	2	8	22
Other Conditions...	28	24	25	77	41	10	34	162	2	1	5	8	1	7	21
Deformities :—Rickets...	16	27	16	59	11	5	101	176	—	—	1	—	1	1	3
Spinal Curvature	12	47	216	275	2	9	3465	3751	2	6	55	—	—	1064	1119
Other Forms ...	33	79	132	244	10	19	1737	2010	4	8	32	—	5	227	264
Mental Condition ...	90	5	31	126	15	2	5	148	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Infectious Diseases ...	77	95	12	184	16	27	11	238	3	1	4	6	—	—	10
Other Defects and Diseases	380	571	1052	2003	535	253	1473	4264	23	36	153	14	29	116	312
Minor Ailments ...	22	67	3382	3471	20	43	12845	16379	5	13	210	7	18	615	868
No Defect Found	1373	—	—	1373	—	—	—	1373	78	—	78	—	—	—	78
Teeth :—Cases treated by appointment	—	—	5786	5786	—	—	1261	7047	—	629	629	—	—	354	983
Emergency Cases (Casuals) ...	6	—	3577	3583	3	—	784	4370	—	420	420	—	—	142	562
Totals ...	2771	2762	24555	30088	1515	1542	56701	89846	228	183	2316	2727	122	13249	127893

In addition to the attendances recorded in the preceding table, the following Medical Inspections were conducted at the School Clinics :

(1) Children examined as to their suitability for admission to Secondary Schools	...	...	1056	—
(2) From School of Art (Routine Medical Inspection)	—	—	—	97

The following table shows the examinations made in connection with Special Schools, transference to Convalescent Homes, employment of children and continued attendance at Secondary Schools. These have been analysed under the defects found or no defect found and are all included in the previous table.

Object of Examination	Number of Children	Total Attendance
Transference to Special Schools :—		
Mentally Defective	104	111
Blind, Deaf and Cripple	139	144
Stammerers' Class	34	35
Thackley and Odsal House Open-Air Schools ...	672	675
Lister Lane Open Air School	38	40
Transference to Convalescent Homes	612	714
Transference to Institutions	20	20
Employment at Theatres	37	49
Street Trading Licenses	8	8
Temporary Exemption from School	12	12
Continued attendance at Infants', Secondary and Special Schools :—		
Infants' Schools	42	42
Secondary Schools	34	39
Myope School	5	5
Open-Air Schools (Thackley and Odsal House) ...	33	33
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives ...	17	17
Lister Lane Open-Air School	5	5
Margaret McMillan School for Mentally Defectives...	6	6
Odsal Deaf School	1	1
Stammerers' Class	3	3
Nursery Schools	3	3
Totals	1825	1962

Of the 612 children examined *re* transference to Convalescent Homes:—

424 were for Craig Home, Morecambe.

39 for the Bradford Cinderella Club's Home, Morecambe.

18 for the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd., Convalescent Home, Silverdale.

92 for the Charity Organisation Society.

26 for the Bradford Victoria Children's Convalescent Fund.

12 for other Convalescent Homes.

EXCLUSIONS FROM SCHOOL.

During the year 10,642 exclusion notices have been issued from the following centres, compared with 9,366 in 1926, 12,066 in 1925, and 6,912 in 1924.

	1927	1926	1925
Central School Clinic	3070	3147	3055
Green Lane School Clinic	1042	1186	1712
Lapage Street School Clinic	2159	1762	1203
Health Visitors, Edmund Street ...	2583	2149	5267
Special Hospital, Leeds Road	837	766	476
Anti-Tuberculosis Centre	136	308	294
Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives	40	48	59
Health Department	775	—	—
Totals	10642	9366	12066

MEDICAL GYMNASTICS AND MASSAGE.

This treatment is carried out at the Central School Clinic and Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives.

The following tables give the number referred and the number treated at the Central School Clinic:—

Cases treated and discharged cured	639
Cases treated and discharged improved	95
Cases treated and referred to Lister Lane School for Physically Defectives for completion	30
Cases treated who left School (over age) before treatment was completed	17
Cases withdrawn from treatment by parents before completion	48
Cases treated and carried forward to 1928 for continued treatment	113
Total number of cases referred	942
	<i>Boys</i> <i>Girls</i> <i>Total</i>
Total number of attendances	5258 4912 10170

Classification of cases treated :—

Disease	Number	Disease	Number
Scoliosis	190	Paralysis	18
Kyphosis	163	Torticollis	4
Chest Deformities	45	Recent Injuries	30
Foot Deformities	45	Post Tonsillectomy Cases	439
Rickets	6	Rheumatism	2

TINEA (RINGWORM) OF THE HEAD.

X-RAY TREATMENT.

During the year 1927, 85 cases of ringworm of the head were treated against 100 in 1926, 90 in 1925, 106 in 1924 and 140 in 1923.

The average length of time from date of the X-Ray Treatment until re-admission to School was 22·78 days compared with 23·98 days in 1926, 21·63 days in 1925 and 22·1 days in 1924. All the children are re-inspected about six months after treatment, and the re-growth of the hair has been most satisfactory.

The number of cases found with Ringworm of the Head and referred for treatment during the year was 165 compared with 186 in 1926, 198 in 1925, 278 in 1924 and 380 in 1923.

The number of cases treated under this Authority's Scheme during the year was 164 compared with 173 in 1926, 184 in 1925, 269 in 1924 and 372 in 1923. There are still some parents who refuse to have X-Ray Treatment, preferring the old way of treatment with ointments, etc.

The above-mentioned figures prove that Ringworm of the Head is slowly diminishing.

In the year 1910, 623 children made 3823 attendances for treatment at the School Clinic in that year for Ringworm of the Head.

PROVISION OF SPECTACLES.

It will be noticed from Table IV Group 2 that most of the spectacles were provided by this Authority. A contract is made by the Education Committee with a local Optician for the supply of spectacles at a reduced rate.

It will also be seen from Table IV Group 2 that during the year 1876 Elementary and 379 Secondary School children were supplied with spectacles by this Authority, against 1,952 Elementary and 408 Secondary in 1926.

Of the 2,255 supplied, in 1935 cases the parents paid the full cost to the Authority, 121 pairs were for children at the Myope and Blind Schools where Spectacles are provided, free of charge, as part of the treatment, and in 182 cases the cost of the spectacles was remitted by the Committee after full enquiry into the family circumstances had been made, while in 17 Cases the Committee remitted part of the cost.

In addition to these 202 pairs of spectacles were repaired or in some cases second pairs of spectacles were provided for the Myope School children, and 587 repairs or second pairs for children attending ordinary Elementary and Secondary Schools: the latter number of repairs were paid for by the parents excepting 57 cases in which the cost was remitted by the Committee. These make a total of 3044, pairs of spectacles supplied during the year against 3080 supplied in the year 1926.

ULTRA VIOLET RAYS TREATMENT.

Children attend at St. Luke's Municipal Hospital for treatment with ultra violet rays. The number of individual children treated, along with the defect or disease and the total attendances for treatment, are shown in the undermentioned table:—

School children treated January 1st to December 31st, 1927.

Defect or Disease.	No. of Children	Total Attendances
tuberculosis:—		
Bone and Joint (Surgical Cases)	2	129
Abdomen	6	133
Glands	23	1106
Skin (Lupus Vulgarus)	5	235
Sinusitis	2	103
Rickets	39	1151
Tabes Mesenterica	4	96
Corneal Ulcer	1	28
Ichthyosis	12	317
Psoriasis	4	213
Abscess T.B.	1	25
Xeroderma	2	45
Anaemia	12	728
Marasmus	23	688
Otitis Media	3	150
Osteo Arthritis	2	68
Convalescent (no diagnosis)	3	60
Tronchitis (Chronic)	5	191
Incontinence of Urine	1	19
Eczema	3	159
Keratitis	4	83
Rheumatism	6	226
Acne Vulgaris	4	210
Impetigo	2	40
Henri Valgum	1	7
Bronchial Asthma	3	211
Congenital Cephalitis	1	4
Totals	174	6425

Of the 174 school children 17 of them were under five years of age from the Nursery Schools.

The figures for the previous year, April 9th to December 31st, were 87 children, 2445 attendances.

DENTAL REPORT.

By H. V. MORRELL, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

I have to report that the School Dental Surgeons have inspected 27,219 elementary and 1,929 secondary school children during the year, and of these 24,782 were found to require treatment.

There has been an advance in the work in the Secondary Schools and the organisation has steadily improved.

During the year we have treated 79 orthodontic or regulation cases for children suffering from irregularities of the teeth, the most common being misplaced upper canines, and the treatment in every case has been entirely satisfactory, and there has been a marked improvement in the appearance of the children.

Altogether 12,953 children have been treated at the clinic and we have found as a result of following up in schools that 2,634 children have been treated by their private dentists. The alacrity with which the children have responded to suggestions has been encouraging. Ordinary appointments have been well kept, and appointments for nitrous oxide exceedingly well, as practically 96 per cent. of these latter appointments have been kept.

The number of special cases treated during the year has been well maintained and it is especially gratifying to know that many of these patients are very young children and in many cases have only just commenced school, and the parents believe in bringing them along as part of the ordinary school routine.

We are indebted to the teachers for their great assistance in following up the cases in the schools, and also for the satisfactory manner in which the appointments have attended throughout the year.

SPECIAL OPHTHALMIC CASES.

By W. OLIVER LODGE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Cases are referred by the School Medical Officers to the Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Ophthalmic Clinic, Edmund Street, each Thursday at 2 p.m. Cases requiring operations or hospital treatment are dealt with at St. Luke's Hospital. The consulting Surgeon also visits, as required, the Myope School.

	<i>Child- ren</i>	<i>Attend- ances</i>
1. Total cases from all sources seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	286	401
2. Total cases referred from School Clinics seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	235	333
(a) Defective Vision and Squint	220	310
(b) External Eye Diseases	15	23

			<i>Child- ren</i>	<i>Attend- ances</i>
3.	Total cases referred from Odsal House Blind School seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	2	3
	(a) Defective Vision and Squint	... ..	2	3
	(b) External Eye Diseases	... ..	—	—
4.	Total cases referred from the Myope School seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	8	11
	(a) Defective Vision and Squint	... ..	8	11
	(b) External Eye Diseases	... ..	—	—
5.	Total cases under 5 years (from Nursery schools, etc.) seen at Special Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	41	54
	(a) Defective Vision and Squint	... ..	35	44
	(b) External Eye Diseases	... ..	6	10
6.	In-patients (St. Luke's Hospital) admitted from Special Ophthalmic Clinic	... ..	22	
	Operations for:—			
	(a) Squint	... ..	16	
	(b) Cataract removed	... ..	5	
	(c) Entropion	... ..	1	

At an early stage in the life of the human embryo, a globular outgrowth from the brain becomes invaginated, just as an india rubber ball might be indented by a schoolboy's fist, and through the oblique cleft which results, various essential components find their way. From these foundations the eyeball develops.

Errors of refraction are deviations from the normal architecture. In astigmatism, the front of the eye is flattened, commonly about an axis more or less corresponding with the above cleft, and symmetrically to the two eyes. Some eyes are too short; that is, hypermetropic; others are too long; that is, myopic, or are destined to become myopic during childhood or adolescence. If the strength of certain tissues is inadequate to withstand normal stress, the myopia will be progressive.

The design of every eye has evolved with genus, species, race and family. One or two examples taken at random will illustrate this statement. Fishes are normally myopic, and accommodate for distance. In the trout, the pupil is circular; in the grayling, it is pear-shaped. In man, various racial and familial peculiarities are discernible. To cite an extreme case, the eyes of albinos almost always show high-grade refractive errors, but every day our records enable us to trace less instinctive characteristics through successive generations.

Though we are powerless to abolish errors of refraction we are able to avert or mitigate most of their consequences. Visual defects are common enough to justify looking for them before the onset of symptoms. For practical purposes preventive treatment may be defined as treatment instituted during the first seven years of life. Later, when amblyopia, squint, nystagmus or myopic tendencies have been established, treatment becomes curative. It is scarcely necessary to add that prevention is better than cure.

ORTHOPÆDIC CASES.

By Mr. F. W. GOYDER, M.B., F.R.C.S., Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon.

The Orthopædic Surgeon has made regular visits to the School for Physically Defective Children at Lister Lane, 314 examinations have been made, of which seven were cases recommended by the School Medical Officers. It is gratifying also to note that old pupils who have been under treatment occasionally attend for re-examination. A number of cases, too, who have been cured at the Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital are admitted here, so that adequate supervision and after treatment can be given to them without neglect of their education. The splints and appliances which many of them have to wear, for a time, are such that these children could not be treated at an ordinary school and but for the existence of this school would have no chance of education or vocational training.

St. Luke's Hospital.—Out-Patient Clinic.—This is held on Saturday mornings at 10 a.m.; 262 examinations have been made, the details of which are given below:—

Referred by School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	50
Referred by Child Clinic and other sources	...	...	...	...	8
Referred from wards at St. Luke's Hospital (a few of these cases are adults)	...	...	...	...	43
Old in-patients of Clinic	...	...	...	...	161
					262

This total is over 100 more than last year's and the large numbers though greatly increasing the labours of the Orthopædic Surgeon have added greatly to the interest in the work. The increased co-operation of the School Medical Staff is very welcome. An arrangement has been arrived at whereby all surgical cases, not necessarily strictly orthopædic, of school age may be referred for opinion or treatment an arrangement which should still further co-ordinate the work of the School Medical Officers and the Orthopædic Surgeon.

As in 1926 infectious disease has limited the in-patient work only 98 cases having been admitted to the Orthopædic Ward, but excluding those over school age, some of whose treatment began during the school period (12 operations) and those children outside the Bradford Area (4 operations) 97 operations have been performed on 63 children. This may seem an excessive number per child, but the following table which shows the type of case and the large percentage of manipulative and plaster after operations not requiring anæsthetics, makes the reason clear.

					Number of cases	Operations under Anæsthe- tics	Manipu- lations and/or Plaster	Total
Congenital deformities of hip	...	...			6	6	11	17
Congenital talipes:—								
equino varus	...	...	...	...	6	8	9	17
calcaneo valgus	...	...	...	...	1	—	2	2
Parelip ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	3	3	—	3
Paralytic Deformities:—								
Erb's Obstetrical Paralysis	...	...			2	2	1	3
Infantile Hemiplegia	...	...	...		1	1	—	1
Infantile Paralysis:								
Paralytic Varus	...	...	...		1	2	—	2
Calcaneo Cavo valgus (2 stage								
operations)	...	...	...		2	4	3	7
Bones and Joints:—								
Tuberculous	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	2
Non-Tuberculous...	...	...	...	...	4	4	—	4
Deformities due to Rickets	...	...	...	...	15	18	—	18
Miscellaneous Conditions	...	...	...	...	18	19	—	19
Totals	...	...	...	...	63	71	26	97

With regard to the detailed list given above, the following points may be of interest.

Congenital dislocation of the hip. These cases can be cured more easily and with much greater certainty if they are seen before school age. In all the cases mentioned here, reduction is now permanent, and the functional result in four would have been far better had the children not been so old.

Congenital talipes. These cases are mainly from the wards of the hospital. Two are relapsed cases treated elsewhere. Early treatment in this class is even more important than in the former.

Obstetrical paralysis. It is not sufficiently well known that the later disabilities resulting from the contracture of unparalysed muscles, can be greatly ameliorated by operation during school age.

Infantile paralysis. The cases likely to benefit by operative treatment are few in proportion to the total of such cases. They require a long course of preparatory treatment, a careful choice of the time of operation and prolonged after treatment. All these they get at Lister Institute School. The results of paralytic valgus have hitherto been unsatisfactory, but recent research has put operation on a sounder basis, and two satisfactory results are included in this report.

Deformities due to Rickets. Two separate classes have to be dealt with at this Clinic:—

(1).—Those of pre-school age where the disease is still active, or has recently been so. These are treated as in-patients, by proper food, massage, sunlight or by light splints and where the tibial deformities are extreme by manual fracture.

(2).—Those of school age where the bones are hard and in which the deformities can be corrected only by osteotomy. In this latter class it must be remembered that actino-therapy, though it improves the general condition of the child, has no effect on the deformity.

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.—

(a) *Playground Classes*.—The only classes which are regularly held in playgrounds are those for physical training, but in favourable weather other classes are frequently held in the playgrounds.

(b) *School Journeys*.—During the Spring and Summer months children are taken for journeys to the outskirts of the city and given instruction in nature study, botany, etc. Classes are also taken into the Parks and Recreation Grounds for one lesson per week.

(c) *School Camps*.—Camp Schools were not re-opened in 1927.

(d) *Open-air Classrooms in Public Elementary Schools*.—Excepting Special and Nursery Schools there are only two Schools in Bradford with Open-air Classrooms ; both Infants' Departments.

(e) *Day Open-air Schools*.—There are now three permanent Open-air Schools in Bradford. On November 11th, 1927, the temporary Open-air School at Daisy Hill was closed, and the new school at Odsal House was opened on November 14th.

The children are selected for Open-air Treatment because of their debilitated condition, by either (a) School Medical Officers or School Nurses when inspecting Schools ; or (b) School Medical Officers at the School Clinics ; or (c) Doctors, Head Teachers, and School Attendance Officers, the final decision in all cases resting with Dr. Williams.

Special attention in this matter is given to all children who are attending School irregularly on account of ill-health, or are on the feeding list.

Very urgent cases are admitted a few days after medical examination, others are placed on a waiting list and are admitted in turn as early as circumstances permit. There are three School Terms in the year ending at Easter, Midsummer Holidays, and Christmas. All children undergo periodical medical examination whilst in attendance at the Open-air School and only at the end of the School Terms are suitable children selected for discharge.

The teachers and children assemble each morning in the centre of the City. Those who live some distance are supplied with checks for travelling in the tram car. The cars which convey the parties to school leave the City at 8-30 a.m. Two of the schools, Odsal House and Lister Lane, are on the car routes, and the Thackley School is only a few minutes' walk from the car, this enables the children to arrive here about 9 a.m.

Medical Supervision.—The children are under the direct supervision of the School Doctor, who visits the school at least once a week. During his visit he makes an inspection of all the scholars. Each child is weighed once a week. The School Nurse also visits the school one or two half-days per week.

All the schools are open all the year round, excepting a short period at Easter and Christmas.

(1) *Thackley Open Air School.*—Full particulars of this school, which has been in existence since 1908, have been given in detail in previous reports.

The children who attend this school are of all ages from 6 to 14, and are those which live on the north, north-east and north-west sides of the City. The dietary is as follows:—

THACKLEY OPEN AIR SCHOOL—DIETARY.

BREAKFAST:—Porridge with milk and treacle; cocoa with bread and margarine.

DINNER:—Monday—Boiled or roast meat and vegetables; milk pudding. Tuesday—Vegetable or pulse soup; suet pudding either boiled or steamed. Wednesday—Stewed meat and vegetables, or stewed meat and suet pastry; milk pudding. Thursday—Meat and potato pie; thick rice pudding and stewed fruit. Friday—Fish, "steamed" potatoes and sauce; bread and butter pudding, containing dried fruits, or jam roly-poly, or steamed suet puddings.

The Dinner Menu is varied according to seasonable products of the School Garden. Rhubarb (with custard) and rhubarb pies are frequently served as second course, whilst plentiful use is also made of broad beans, peas, lettuce, celery, etc.

TEA:—Hot milk is served before leaving school in the afternoon.

This school continues to be conducted along the lines indicated in previous reports. A record is kept of all clinical facts relating to each child, and the height, weight, lung capacity, hæmoglobin content, etc., are also noted.

The following table gives the average increases in height, weight, etc., of the children discharged during the last eight years:—

Year	Number of children discharged	Increase in weight (kilos.)	Increase in height (cents)	Increase in hæmoglobin	Increase in chest measurement	Average stay in months
1920	177	2.58	5.29	11.33%	0.94	10.5
1921	258	2.20	3.27	9.34%	0.61	7.3
1922	297	2.28	4.78	12.88%	0.37	8.4
1923	257	2.43	4.06	8.04%	1.11	8.7
1924	329	2.48	3.43	14.15%	0.59	7.3
1925	410	2.64	3.46	12.99%	1.02	7.5
1926	415	3.28	3.46	12.43%	1.50	8.4
1927	381	2.81	4.55	10.82%	1.00	9.2

The numbers of children in attendance at the Thackley Open-air School during the year 1927 are as follows :—

		Boys	Girls
Number on register 1st January, 1927	...	156	172
Number admitted during 1927	...	200	206
Number discharged during 1927	...	195	224
Number on register 31st December, 1927	...	161	154
Average number present during the year	...	124.9	123.8

(2) *Odsal House Open Air School*.—On 14th November, 1927, the children were transferred from the temporary Open Air School at Daisy Hill to permanent premises at Odsal House, previously occupied by the Blind children. The School is situated on a site with a southerly aspect, surrounded by trees, with large gardens and two playing fields. The site covers 7,693 acres.

The main building consists of large assembly hall, two dining rooms, six classrooms, teachers' room, Medical Officer's Inspection room, baths, dressing room and kitchen. In front of the six classrooms (which are only used in severe weather) has been built a large verandah extending along the southern side, which can be divided, by sliding shutters, into six open-air classrooms, or, when they are required as larger rooms for exercises and drill, they can be made into three very large rooms.

At the rear of the building are two rest sheds, one for girls and one for boys. The school is conducted along similar lines to the Thackley School.

All meals are cooked on the premises, and the dietary is the same as the one at Thackley. The older boys and girls are taught gardening and domestic handwork, such as repairing of tools, apparatus for all practical arithmetic and geography, elementary upholstery, repairing of desks and chairs, decorative work, etc.

The accommodation is 200. Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at Daisy Hill and Odsal during the year are as follows:—

			Boys	Girls
Number on register 1st January, 1927	...	...	63	39
Number admitted during the year	...	...	114	108
Number discharged during the year	...	...	122	95
Number on register 31st December, 1927	...	...	55	49
Average number present during the year	...	...	53	46.8

(3) Lister Lane Open-Air School :—This School is adjacent to the School for Physically Defectives, and is set apart for the accommodation of children discharged from Sanatoria and free from infectious pulmonary disease. They are kept apart from the children in the main block, and on evidence of any infectivity are discharged for re-admission to a Sanatorium. Most of the quiescent cases of tuberculosis of bones and joints still continue to be admitted to the Physically Defectives' School, so that they may receive the after-treatment they require.

There were 91 children on the School Register at the end of 1927, who are classified by the Medical Officer of the School as follows :—

Defect	Boys		Girls		Total
	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 14	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 14	
Pretubercular	10	11	5	7	33
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	8	13	4	8	33
Tubercular glands of thorax	2	3	—	1	6
Tubercular glands of other regions	2	4	1	3	10
Abdominal Tuberculosis	3	1	1	4	9
Totals	25	32	11	23	91

During the year classes for Remedial Physical Exercises have been instituted at the School. These are taken daily and are supervised by the Remedial Gymnasts and Masseuses from the Physical Defective School. The total attendances at these classes during the year were 2,163.

	Boys	Girls
Number of children on register 1st January, 1927	53	37
Number admitted during the year	29	9
Number discharged during the year	25	12
Number on register 31st December, 1927	57	34
Average number present during the year	43	20

Children discharged during the year.

—Fit to attend an ordinary Elementary School	9	6
—Fit for employment over school age	13	6
—Re-admitted Sanatoria	2	—
—Other reasons	1	—

10. CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS.—Parents are invited to attend the Routine Medical Inspection of their children in both Secondary and Elementary Schools and all medical examinations at the various Clinics.

The presence of the parents affords an opportunity to the Medical Officers for giving advice and explanations about the children's health, also in cases where operations for Tonsils and Adenoids or treatment at any of the Special Departments are recommended by the Medical Officer, the consent of the parent is obtained at the time of the inspection, thus causing no delay in these cases being referred and treated.

The percentage of parents present at the Routine Inspections in 1927 was 2·27 higher than in 1926 and 6·32 higher than in 1925. From Table VIII at the end of the report it will be found that 77·48 per cent. of parents were present at the medical inspection of Entrants, whereas only 40·67 were present at the medical inspection of Leavers, 19·63 at the Girls' Secondary Schools, and 1·01 at the Boys' Secondary Schools.

11. CO-OPERATION OF TEACHERS.—The School Medical Service is much indebted to the Teachers for the help given at the Routine Inspections, for cases referred to the School Clinics, reporting outbreaks of infectious disease amongst the scholars and sending reports on Special cases to the School Medical Officer. Their support goes far to lighten the work of the Medical Officer. In return, the School Medical Department does everything possible to arrange the School Medical Inspections at such times and periods as will least interfere with the educational work of the School.

The influence of the Head Teachers with the parents helps the attendance of children at the School Clinics for both medical and dental purposes and the teachers' special knowledge of the children and their environment is very helpful to the Nurses in "following up."

12. CO-OPERATION OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS.—The information gained by the School Attendance Officers in visiting the homes of the children is given to the School Medical Department in all cases where difficulty is obtained in securing the attendance of children at the School Clinics, and is much appreciated; many cases having occurred during the year where three appointments have been made for a child to attend the School Clinic without any result, but in each case the Attendance Officer has finally secured the child's attendance. The medical certificates given by private practitioners, collected by the School Attendance Officers, are all kept at the Central School Clinic after particulars have been entered on the Medical Record Cards of the children concerned.

The School Attendance Officers also assist in the collection of accounts outstanding for medical treatment and spectacles supplied to children in cases where the parents have failed to pay at the School Clinics.

13. CO-OPERATION OF VOLUNTARY BODIES.—The help given by the Bradford Cinderella Club in providing children referred to them by the Medical Staff with the necessary clothing and boots, also by sending children to the Ambler Home, Morecambe, has been much appreciated.

The Guild of Help visitors have also assisted the School Medical Service by referring cases to the School Clinics, giving information obtained during their visits to homes and also, in a few cases where parents were working, they have brought children to the School Clinics.

The Charity Organisation Society has also assisted the School Medical Service in helping cases referred to them by the School Medical Officers.

During the year many cases of neglected children have been brought to the notice of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's Inspectors, with beneficial results to the children concerned. The Inspectors have also visited cases where the parents had refused to obtain spectacles prescribed by the School Medical Officers.

14. BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) The methods adopted for ascertaining and dealing with children who are defective within the meaning of Part V of the Education Act, 1921, are as follows :—

The majority of cases are found during the Routine Inspections in the Schools and the Special Inspections at the School Clinics. Others are referred by Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. Whenever a case is found, or referred, a special appointment is made for the child to be medically examined at the Central School Clinic by the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, who makes all recommendations to the Local Education Authority for admittance to the various Special Schools in the City.

(b) All Mentally Defective Children of School age, not in attendance at Special Schools, are placed under the supervision of a Voluntary Care Committee. The children also attend the School Clinic, at periods named by the Certifying Officer, for re-examination, or are visited at their homes or Elementary Schools by the Medical Officer.

(c) The arrangements made for the after care are carried out by the Local Mental Deficiency Committee. All children who pass through the Special Schools are notified to this Committee under Section 2 (2) (a) or 2 (2) (b) of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. This Committee has set up a Voluntary Committee which undertakes the visitation of such persons at regular intervals, and the reports of these visitors are presented to the Committee not less than twice in each year.

All blind children reaching 16 years of age are notified to the Blind Persons Act Committee, and are then referred to the Royal Institution for the Blind for Training Courses. All children leaving the Special Schools are visited and kept under the supervision of the Special Schools Sub-Committee.

Each Special School has a House Committee, which is composed of members of the Education Committee, along with voluntary workers, who visit the homes of the children and submit their reports to meetings which are held at regular periods.

General Review of the Special Schools:—

On account of the decrease of blind children in the City the Odsal House Blind School was closed on 8th July, 1927, and the children transferred to Blind Schools under other Authorities.

It will be noticed from Table III at the end of the report that only six boys and seven girls were attending certified schools for the Blind.

(1) THE MYOPE SCHOOL.

The school at Daisy Hill is self contained, of the Open Air type, built for this class of children in one of the healthiest parts of the city. Particulars respecting the aspect, surroundings, buildings, etc., have been previously reported upon, but during the year under review the School has been enlarged by the erection of two classrooms at the east end of the School, the extension of the balcony, a reconstructed Teachers' Room and two W.C.'s. The accommodation has been increased from 110 to about 160.

When this School was opened in July, 1923, there were only 70 children on the register; in December, 1925, the number had increased to 58 boys and 82 girls; and in December, 1927, to 68 boys and 94 girls; there were also 14 boys and 19 girls attending public Elementary Schools and 12 boys and 10 girls at no School or Institution, all of whom had been recommended or certified by the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer for admission to the Myope School.

An analysis of these 55 children, from the records at the School Clinic, gives the following particulars:—In 21 cases the parents had consented or were considering the question of allowing their children to go to the Myope School; in eight cases the parents preferred their children to attend an Open Air School and these children were admitted to Open Air Schools on the re-opening of the Schools after the Christmas Holidays; in 17 cases the parents refused to allow their children to attend the Myope School and the remaining nine cases had been recommended for the Myope School but for various reasons admission had been postponed.

Particulars as to the number of children in attendance at the School during the year are as follows:—

			<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Number on register 1st January, 1927	...	...	49	78
Number admitted during 1927	...	...	34	47
Number discharged during 1927	...	...	15	31
Number on register 31st December, 1927	...	...	68	94

Children who have left during 1927 :—				Boys	Girls
1.	Transferred to Blind Schools	...	...	—	1
2.	Transferred to Grassington Sanatorium	...	...	—	1
3.	Left the City	...	...	2	—
4.	Certified fit for Ordinary School	...	...	—	2
5.	Certified fit for Secondary School	...	...	1	—
6.	Went to work at 14 years of age	...	...	10	24
7.	Went to work at 15 years of age	...	...	—	1
8.	Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	2	2
Totals				15	31

(2) THE DEAF SCHOOL.

This School, which is situated on the east side of the Odsal House Open-Air School, is a detached stone building, together with a large Army Hut, which have been adapted for workshop and class-rooms to meet the requirements of the deaf children. There is accommodation for forty day pupils.

The greatest amount of time is given to teaching the deaf to speak; i.e., the actual development of the power of articulation and the building up of a vocabulary by which a child can express his growing ideas.

Carpentry and gardening serve for general training, while affording to some boys an opportunity for choosing a means of livelihood. For the girls, needlework, both hand and machine work, together with cookery and housecraft, serve for manual occupations.

				Boys	Girls
Number on register 1st January, 1927				22	18
Number admitted during 1927				6	1
Number discharged during 1927				3	4
Number on register 31st December, 1927 :—					
(a)	Totally Deaf	...	...	16	11
(b)	Partially Deaf	...	...	6	3
(c)	Aphasic	...	...	3	1
				25	15

Children who have left during the year :—

1.	Went to work at 14 years of age (hearing improved)	...	...	1	—
2.	Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	2	3
3.	Left the City	...	...	—	1

(3) LISTER LANE SCHOOL FOR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVES.

This is a special school for children who are so incapacitated, principally on account of deformity or cardiac disease, that they are unable to benefit from education in an ordinary Elementary School. They are admitted on attaining school age, or later, and stay till 16 years old. In many cases of deformity irreparable damage has been done by the time the child comes to School, 2 to 5 years having elapsed since the period when restoration of function of the affected parts might have been possible. Motor ambulances are provided for the conveyance of children unable to travel by the ordinary means of transport. Special chairs and couches are available in the class-rooms.

The School is designed on open-air lines with ample window space and playing grounds. The main block is orientated to get the maximum amount of sun. The children stay all day at School, their dinners being sent from the Green Lane Cooking Depot. Additional milk puddings are prepared in the School Kitchen, where also the girls get cookery lessons. The children rest for an hour on canvas stretchers after their dinners.

Education is adapted to the needs and capacity of the individual. An increasing amount of technical training is being introduced. The problem is how to enable these children to command an adequate wage in the labour market. In mental capacity the children vary from those considerably retarded mentally to acutely intelligent Secondary School children. The range of physical capacity is almost as wide.

The Medical Staff is common to the Physically Defectives and the Open-air Schools at Lister Lane. It consists of a Nurse and four Masseuses, who are employed whole-time, the Medical Officer, who visits three half-days a week, and a Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon, who visits one half-day a week. Massage, remedial exercises, baths and electricity form part of the routine treatment. Cellulose splints and jackets and simple metal splints are made and fitted at the School. The Orthopædic Surgeon operates on selected cases at St. Luke's Hospital.

There were 189 children on the School Roll at the end of the year, classified as follows :—

Defect	Boys		Girls		Total
	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	Aged 5 to 10	Aged 11 to 15	
Congenital Deformities, e.g., Club-foot, Dis- location of Hipjoint, etc.	4	1	5	3	13
Birth Palsy, Torticollis, Infantile Hemiplegia, etc.	9	6	5	6	26
Deformities due to In- fantile Paralysis ...	7	5	9	5	26
Deformities due to Rickets	7	1	4	—	12
Deformities due to Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints :					
1. Spine	1	2	3	4	10
2. Hip	3	7	—	3	13
3. Other regions ...	3	4	2	1	10
Heart Disease :—					
Congenital	3	3	3	3	12
Acquired	4	13	6	15	38
Other Conditions ...	8	11	5	5	29
Totals	49	53	42	45	189

	Boys	Girls
Number on Register 1st January, 1927	99	81
Number admitted during 1927	32	21
Number discharged during 1927	29	15
Number on register 31st December, 1927	102	87

Children discharged during the year :—

1. Fit to attend an Elementary School ...	10	1
2. Unfit to attend any School	1	1
3. For employment at 16 years of age ...	5	1
4. For employment under 16 years of age ...	10	10
5. Left the City	1	—
6. Deceased	1	1
7. Other reasons	1	1
Totals	29	15

The following table gives particulars of treatment given by the Masseuses at Lister Lane School :—

Defect	Nature of Treatment							
	Massage.		Electrical.		Remedial Exercises.		Splints and Jackets.	
	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments	Child- ren	No. of Treat- ments
Hemiplegia	17	511	—	—	13	1075	2	2
Congenital Hip Dislocat'n	5	135	1	66	4	111	—	—
Infantile Paralysis ...	34	1650	20	803	6	440	4	4
Paralysis... ..	2	42	1	11	1	106	—	—
Congenital Paralysis ...	2	133	2	123	1	104	—	—
Spastic Paralysis ...	1	23	—	—	1	83	—	—
Rickets	9	107	—	—	12	848	—	—
T.B. Spine	5	68	—	—	4	430	—	—
T.B. Hip	1	2	—	—	5	364	—	—
T.B. Ankle	1	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Knee	4	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talipes	4	203	—	—	5	369	—	—
Heart Disease	1	4	—	—	28	1760	—	—
Osteo Myelitis	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—
Rheumatoid Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	1	95	—	—
Spastic Paraplegia ...	2	72	—	—	1	77	—	—
Little's Disease	—	—	—	—	1	114	—	—
Birth Palsy	2	90	1	41	1	104	1	1
Pseudo Hypotrophic								
Muscular Dystrophy ...	1	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Deformity ...	2	44	—	—	1	95	—	—
Amputation of Legs ...	2	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Progressive Muscular								
Atrophy	1	56	1	11	1	105	—	—
Deformity Left Leg ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature ...	2	18	—	—	4	178	2	—
Totals	101	3342	26	1055	91	6486	9	—

(4) CLASSES FOR STAMMERERS.

There are two classes for Stammerers at the Wibsey Council School. The method followed by the teachers in charge has been based on suggestions made by Mr. Arthur Burrell, M.A., late Principal of Boron Road College. The scholars remain to dinner and rest before beginning the afternoon's work. This daily rest forms no small part of the treatment of the stammerers, whose general physical condition is carefully watched. The treatment includes special breathing and rhythmic exercises, and in addition the scholars take such ordinary class subjects

s may be followed without detriment to the general development of speech control.

36 children attended these classes during the year 1927, of whom 5 were discharged cured, leaving 31 in attendance at the end of the year; 20 were reported to be greatly improved, 9 slightly improved, and 2 no change. The 5 cured include 2 children discharged by the Medical Officer for the classes as "fit to return to ordinary school" who still had some tendency to stammer.

b) THE MENTALLY DEFECTIVE SCHOOL.

The Margaret McMillan Special School was opened in the Summer of 1915. The girls occupy a country house, which stands in its own ground of four and a half acres. The boys' premises up to the end of 1927 have consisted of wooden buildings constructed by the boys and teachers in a field at the rear of the girls' school. These are now being substituted by a permanent building, and the boys have been transferred to temporary premises at Daisy Hill, previously used as an Open-air School.

The numbers of children attending this School are shown in the following table :—

				On roll 1st January, 1927	Admitted	Discharged	On roll 31st December, 1927
Boys	...	...	...	97	10	15	92
Girls	...	...	...	79	10	21	68
Totals				176	20	36	160

Boys who have left during the year :—

1.	Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	...	7
2.	Transferred to Institution for Mentally Defectives	...	...	...	1
3.	Placed under guardianship of parents	...	...	...	4
4.	Sent to Grassington Sanatorium	...	...	...	1
5.	Discharged on account of epilepsy	...	...	...	1
6.	Deceased	...	...	...	1
Total					15

Girls who have left during the year :—

1.	Went to work at 16 years of age	...	...	...	7
2.	Transferred to Institution for Mentally Defectives	...	...	...	1
3.	Placed under supervision of parents or guardians	...	...	...	11
4.	Left the City	...	...	...	1
5.	Deceased	...	...	...	1
Total					21

(6) GRASSINGTON SANATORIUM SCHOOL.

On January 1st, 1927, 22 boys and 8 girls were in residence at the Grassington Sanatorium School for suspected or definite Tuberculosis; 45 boys and 33 girls were admitted during the year, 43 boys and 26 girls discharged, leaving on register 31st December, 1927, 24 boys and 15 girls.

The 39 children on register 31st December, 1927, were classified by the Medical Superintendent of the Institution, Dr. Cummings, as follows :—

	Boys	Girls
1. Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis	—	2
2. Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	11	9
3. Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	3	1
4. Pre or latent tuberculosis	10	3
	—	—
	24	15

The 69 children discharged were dealt with as follows :—

Admitted to	Boys	Girls	Total
Lister Lane Open-Air School	14	4	18
Thackley Open-Air School	11	4	15
Daisy Hill Open-Air School and Odsal House Open-Air School	3	7	10
Ordinary Schools (to be re-examined at short intervals)	2	—	2
Lister Lane P.D. School	—	1	1
Re-admitted to Grassington Sanatorium... ..	2	1	3
Over 14 years of age	5	3	8
Left the City... ..	1	—	1
Still under treatment at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre	5	4	9
Skipton Isolation Hospital... ..	—	2	2
Totals... ..	43	26	69

Mr. F. W. Goyder, M.B., F.R.C.S., Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon attends this School monthly to supervise the treatment of Surgical Tuberculosis and arrange for any cases requiring Surgical Treatment to be transferred to the Orthopædic Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital.

The following particulars respecting the treatment of school children at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre and Bierley Sanatorium have been given by Dr. Vallow, the Tuberculosis Officer :—

	Boys	Girls
1. Children treated at the Anti-tuberculosis Centre :—		
Number under treatment on the 1st January, 1927 ...	21	14
Number of new cases during the year	106	82

Number discharged during the year (including cases sent to Sanatoria)	Boys	Girls
64	42	
Number remaining under treatment on 31st December, 1927 (including cases who were not sent to Grassington until January 1st, 1928)	22	16

The new cases include 41 boys and 38 girls, who were referred to the Anti-tuberculosis Officer for examination and opinion only; these are not included amongst those discharged, as they did not attend the Centre for treatment.

2. Children under treatment at the Bierley Sanatorium on the 31st December, 1927 :—

	Boys	Girls
(a) Infectious pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	2	—
(b) Non-infectious but active pulmonary and glandular tuberculosis	4	4
(c) Active non-pulmonary tuberculosis	—	—
(d) Pre- or latent tuberculosis	4	4

During the year 1927, 26 children were discharged from the Bierley Sanatorium and were dealt with as outlined in the following table :—

Admitted to	Boys	Girls	Total
Thackley Open-Air School	3	1	4
Lister Lane Open-Air School	4	4	8
Still under treatment at the Anti-Tuberculosis Centre	5	4	9
Ordinary Schools (to be re-examined at short intervals... ..	—	2	2
Over School Age	—	1	1
Transferred St. Luke's Hospital	1	—	1
Re-admitted to Bierley Sanatorium	1	—	1
Totals	14	12	26

15. NURSERY SCHOOLS.—There are four Nursery Schools in Bradford, St. Ann's School was opened in the Spring of 1920, Princeville School in November, 1920, Lilycroft School in May, 1921 and Wapping Road School was opened in October, 1925.

Full particulars respecting sites, buildings, equipment, gardens, dietary provided and general principles which guide the life of the Nursery School, etc., etc., have been given in previous reports.

The Medical Staff acts in close association with the Education Staff in connection with the general arrangements, equipment, and dietary provided. The Assistant School Medical Officer and the Nurse visit the Schools at regular periods.

It will be noticed from paragraph 24, Statistical Tables, that 244 children were on the registers of these Schools on the 30th June, 1927. It will also be noticed from Table I that 332 children were medically examined during the year, the increase over the number on register being accounted for by children who have left the School or been transferred to Infants' Departments during the year.

Of the 332 children examined, 363 defects were found, 115 observation cases and 248 referred for treatment. The following table shows the defects found:—

NUMBER OF DEFECTS FOUND AT THE PERIODICAL EXAMINATIONS OF
332 NURSERY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.			
	To be kept under observation but not referred for treatment.	Referred for Treatment.	Treated by this Authority.	Treated Otherwise.
Malnutrition... ..	7	17	17	—
Uncleanliness : Body	—	2	2	—
Skin : Ringworm Head	—	2	2	—
Impetigo	—	18	18	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)...	—	9	9	—
Eye : Blepharitis	—	4	4	—
Conjunctivitis	—	4	4	—
Squint	3	1	1	—
Ear : Defective Hearing	1	1	1	—
Otitis Media	—	29	28	1
Nose and Throat :				
Enlarged Tonsils	38	8	8	—
Enlarged Tonsils and				
Adenoids	4	2	2	—
Other Conditions	10	10	10	—
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	3	12	12	—
Dental Disease	1	2	2	—
Heart and Disease : Organic	1	—	—	—
Anæmia	15	32	32	—
Lungs : Bronchitis	3	13	13	—
Other Non-T.B.. Diseases	2	26	26	—
Deformities : Rickets	11	25	25	—
Spinal Curvature	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	—	8	8	—
Mental Condition	3	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	—	5	—	5
Other Defects and Diseases	11	12	12	—
Miscellaneous	1	6	5	1
Totals	115	248	241	7

In addition to the benefits obtained by the young children, the Lilycroft Nursery School is affording valuable opportunities to the adolescent girls from the Lilycroft Mixed School in learning the right methods of management of young children.

The co-operation of parents was secured by consulting the parents of the girls concerned. They were invited to visit the Nursery School and meet the Heads of Departments. Discussion and suggestions were invited and the Parents expressed their unanimous co-operation and support.

Accordingly, girls of the leaving class (aged 13 to 14 years) attend the Nursery School in rotation for one half-day per week during their school year. They alternate morning one week and afternoon next. Thus they see the greater part of a day's activities in the life of a young child from 8-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The girls are treated as students. They invariably rise to the required dignity of a uniform, a note-book and a special little corner as the "Big Sister" to the Babies. Several have their own little sisters and brothers in the Nursery. The girls take part in every activity in the Nursery except Medical Treatments and actual teaching, which they "observe." They obviously enjoy their visits.

The Scheme, which has been approved by H.M.I. and the Board of Education, has been rendered possible by the hearty co-operation of the Head Master of the "Mixed" School, and is effectively correlated with the Domestic Science scheme in the school curriculum. It is also connected up with the Needlework Scheme, in that the girls supply some of the domestic needs of the Nursery School, by making and mending towels, face-cloths, table-covers, overalls, brush-bags, etc., etc.

16. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—During the year the woman Medical Officer has been employed about six half-days per week on work in connection with the Secondary Girls' Schools. In the Boys' Secondary Schools a similar amount of time has been spent, the Medical Officer visiting each of the four districts taking the Secondary Boys' School in his particular district. Medical Inspections have been carried out in all Secondary Schools under this Authority, also in the Bradford Boys' Grammar School, the Girls' Grammar School, St. Bede's Grammar School and St. Joseph's College for Girls. In all the Schools except the Boys' Grammar School the classes of children examined were all infants and children 12 years of age together with children over 12 years.

It will be seen from Table I that 3,999 children were examined during the year, compared with 4,261 in 1926, and 4,225 in 1925.

The summaries of all defects found with the recommendations of the Medical Officers are given in the Tables under the heading of Secondary Schools.

17. CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.—No provision is made for the Medical Inspection of pupils in Continuation Schools by this Authority.

18. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS—Education Act, 1921, Part VIII, Section 90 to 108.

There has been no change in the administration of the Bye-laws for the control of young persons trading in the streets, and for the regulation of children in general employment.

The provisions of the Bye-laws controlling these employments have been so widely and thoroughly circulated throughout the City that flagrant offences rarely occur.

Approximately 400 children were known to be employed out of school hours during the year, the chief occupations being errand boys or girls in connection with shops of Newsagents, Milk Dealers, Grocers, Butchers, Confectioners, and Greengrocers. The number of offences discovered during this period was 218, these figures relating to 133 children. Warning notices were served in respect of 211 of the complaints, and in 7 cases proceedings before the magistrates were instituted, and fines totalling £8-10-0 and 9/6 costs were imposed.

Twenty-two children who were under 12 years of age were found to be employed contrary to the provisions of the Education Act, and in 20 of these cases warnings were sent to the employers concerned. In the other 2 cases the employers were prosecuted and fines totalling £1-10-0 and 4/- costs were imposed.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the year 44 applications were made and granted to enable children to take part in public entertainments. The whole of these children were examined by the School Medical Officer in order to ascertain their fitness for this work, and in each case they were certified as being fit.

Two children have visited Bradford under licences issued by other Education Authorities and have taken part in public entertainments at the various places of amusement in the City.

One child was found to be taking part in a dancing competition at one of the places of amusement after 7 o'clock in the evening without having a license so to do. The employer was warned and the provision of the Act and the Special Regulations and Orders explained to him.

In addition 34 children have taken part in various entertainments in the City, 17 of these being engaged in the Prince's Theatre Christmas Pantomime.

The Statutory Rules and Orders are strictly enforced. Apartments in respect of children on tour are very carefully inspected ; the children are chaperoned to and from the theatre, and attend school regularly. The dressing rooms at the theatres and music halls were regularly inspected, and the children checked as to the time they left the theatre, &c.

STREET TRADING.

No girl under the age of 16 years is permitted to engage or to take part in street trading, and youths desiring to follow this occupation must be 15 years of age and certified as fit for this occupation by the School Medical Officer.

Three licences were issued during the year, and during this period 11 boys were found illegally trading in the streets without licences. The employers and parents were warned that a repetition of the offence would involve them in legal proceedings.

Having regard to the size of the City, there is no serious ground for complaint, either with regard to the employers of children, or respecting the young persons trading in the streets.

In the work of supervision of Street Traders the Police have readily and effectively co-operated with the officials of the Education Department.

9. SPECIAL INQUIRIES.—Stammerers.

In April, 1927, the Board of Education asked for information on the value of the various methods of training used in the treatment of children suffering from stammering and instituted an enquiry towards that end. Thirty-one children were re-examined who had been in attendance at the classes and who had left the class for a period of one year or upwards. The results were judged after a personal interview with the child, together with any information bearing on the degree, if any of stammering still obtaining as gathered from information obtained from the Teacher of the School the child was attending, or from the parent or other persons in contact with the child. The cases were unselected. The following is the result of the inquiry:—

Initials	Sex	Age	Class of Stammering on admission	Duration of Treatment	Length of time since leaving Stammerers' Class	On leaving School	Result
E.C.	F.	13	Considerable	3 years	5 years	Cured	Occasional stammer when excited
A.B.	M.	12	Severe	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	3 years	Cured	Occasional stammer when excited.
I.C.	M.	9	Considerable	2 years	2 years	Improved	Stammers.
M.O.	F.	13	Considerable	2 years	4 years	Cured	Stammers when hurried or excited.
F.N.	F.	10	Slight	1 year	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	Stammers
R.R.	M.	11	Considerable	6 weeks	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Worse	Considerable stammer
S.M.	M.	12	Slight	3 years	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Improved	Considerable stammer
L.S.	F.	10	Considerable	9 months	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	Stammers, sometimes considerable
J.K.	M.	14	Severe	10 months	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Much improved	Considerable stammer
W.W.	F.	13	Considerable	9 months	5 months	No change	Considerable stammer
E.F.	M.	16	Severe	3 years	2 years	Greatly improved	Considerable stammer
J.P.	M.	17	Severe	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ years	Greatly improved	Considerable stammer
M.M.	F.	16	Severe	4 years	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Improved	Stammers
							Occasional stammer. Continuing exercise regularly
L.W.	F.	16	Severe	3 years	2 years	Cured	Stammers
M.M.	M.	16	Severe	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Greatly improved	Severe stammer
J.H.	M.	15	Considerable	1 year	2 years	Greatly improved	Slight stammer
G.G.	M.	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Severe	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ years	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	Considerable stammer. Employer is discharging boy because his stammer shakes ladder
E.D.	F.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Considerable	1 year	1 year	Cured	No stammer, but extra slow in speech
G.R.	M.	13	Considerable	1 year	5 years	Greatly improved	Slight stammer
E.C.	M.	13	Considerable	2 years	5 years	Cured	Slight stammer
K.S.	F.	15	Considerable	4 months	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	Considerable stammer. Re-recommended for Stammerers' Class.
H.B.	M.	16	Considerable	2 years	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	No stammer
E.C.	M.	14	Considerable	7 months	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Cured	Considerable stammer at present; relapses especially at end of term
S.P.	M.	17	Severe	1 year	4 years	Improved	Severe stammer
S.P.	M.	15	Severe	3 years	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ years	Greatly improved	Severe stammer
F.B.	M.	16	Severe	2 years	3 years	Greatly improved	Considerable stammer
	M.	16	Considerable	5 years	9 years	Cured	Slight stammer

20. MISCELLANEOUS.—During the Summer of 1927, 1,056 Junior Scholarship candidates were medically examined and of that number 177 boys and 188 girls, or 34·56 per cent. were found to be suffering from some abnormality, full particulars of which will be found in the undermentioned table, which should prove the necessity of children being medically examined before they are allowed to enter Secondary Schools.

In practically all cases where the Medical Officer had recommended treatment, the treatment was carried out at the School Clinic or Special Departments under this Authority. Of the numbers found abnormal, 177 boys and 19 girls were certified by the Assistant School Medical Officers after consultation with the Chief Assistant School Medical Officer, to be physically unfit for Secondary School education.

Defect or Disease.	Number of Defects.	
	To be kept under observation, but not referred for treatment.	Referred for treatment.
Malnutrition	4	22
Uncleanliness	—	1
Skin Diseases	—	5
Defective Vision	56	51
Quint	2	2
Ear Diseases and Defective Hearing	4	3
Effects of Nose and Throat	28	42
Enlarged cervical glands (Non-Tub.)	14	3
Defective Speech	3	1
Heart Disease	13	9
Anæmia	22	46
Lung Diseases (Non-Tub.)	3	2
Diseases of Nervous System	3	3
Deformities (Rickets, Spinal Curvature, etc.)	19	16
Dental Caries	6	73
Other Defects and Diseases	22	14
Totals	199	293

Particulars of cases found unfit for Junior Scholarships :—

Case Boys :

- 1.—T.B. Diathesis.
- 2.—Hypermetropia and Astigmatism (postponed 1 year).
- 3.—Nystagmus.
- 4.—Progressive Myopia.
- 5.—Mitral Incompetence and Anæmia.

Case *Boys :*

- 6.—Anæmia (admitted Open Air School and postponed 1 year).
- 7.—Epilepsy.
- 8.—Anæmia and Malnutrition.
- 9.—Enlarged T. and A. Delicate (admitted Open Air School, postponed 1 year).
- 10.—Organic Heart Disease and Rickets.
- 11.—Organic Heart Disease, Chorea, Stammer.
- 12.—Poor Physical Development, Anæmia.
- 13.—Anæmia and Malnutrition (postponed 1 year).
- 14.—Myopia.

Case *Girls :*

- 1.—Coloboma of Choroids (postponed 1 year).
- 2.—Heart Disease.
- 3.—Rheumatism, Myopia.
- 4.—V.D.H.
- 5.—Tachycardia, Appendicitis (postponed 1 year).
- 6.—Progressive Myopia.
- 7.—Progressive Myopia.
- 8.—Progressive Myopia.
- 9.—Progressive Astigmatism.
- 10.—Myopia.
- 11.—Myopia.
- 12.—Myopia, delicate.
- 13.—Anæmia and Malnutrition.
- 14.—Bronchitis, Anæmia, Defective Vision.
- 15.—Myopia, Enlarged T. and A., Malnutrition.
- 16.—Defective Vision, Commencing Cataract.
- 17.—Myopia.
- 18.—Myopia.
- 19.—Anæmia and Malnutrition.

21. STATISTICAL TABLES.—The numbers of scholars on the registers of the Schools in the City on June 30th, 1927, were as follows :—

	Number of children on Register	Average Attendance
Elementary Schools 	35473	30491
Secondary Schools (including Grammar Schools) 	5447	5046
Central Classes 	356	326
Special Schools 	1120	908
Nursery Schools 	244	163
Totals 	42640	36934

TABLE I
RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTION

—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Code Group	Boys	Girls	Total
Entrants	2330	2278	4608
Intermediates	1373	1321	2694
Leavers	1415	1449	2864
Totals	5118	5048	10166
Other Routine Inspections:			
Other Ages	332	262	594
Nursery Schools	176	156	332
Special Schools	180	187	367
Candidates for Secondary Schools	571	485	1056
Totals	1259	1090	2349

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

Age.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	over 16	Total.
Boys	11	73	418	503	478	442	99	49	2073
Girls	44	53	331	445	412	398	143	100	1926
Total	55	126	749	948	890	840	242	149	3999

3.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

1. *Elementary Schools.*

Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9632
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	24266
Total	...	...	...	...	...	33898

2. *Secondary Schools.*

Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	950
Re-inspections ...	...	...	...	...	...	3770
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4720

TABLE II

RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION
IN THE YEAR ENDED, 31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Malnutrition	700	57	111	17	54	15	14	3
Uncleanliness (<i>see</i> Table IV, Group V) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skin : ...								
Ringworm Scalp, ...	4	—	155	—	1	—	5	—
Ringworm, Body ...	10	—	93	—	1	—	2	—
Scabies	7	—	66	—	2	—	2	—
Impetigo	137	1	1758	—	—	—	27	—
Other Diseases (Non-T.B.)	116	25	527	7	75	33	37	—
Eye :								
Blepharitis	80	1	218	1	7	1	5	—
Conjunctivitis ...	12	2	228	—	—	—	15	—
Keratitis	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Corneal Ulcers ...	1	1	10	—	—	—	2	—
Corneal Opacities ...	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Defective Vision (Ex. Squint)	680	449	2132	152	390	481	214	76
Squint	111	115	41	15	14	14	2	1
Other Conditions ...	12	4	180	2	3	2	13	2
Ear :								
Defective Hearing ...	43	29	79	11	11	12	—	1
Otitis Media	122	18	308	3	10	1	9	—
Other Ear Diseases ...	8	9	167	—	3	1	2	—
Nose and Throat :								
Enlarged Tonsils only	661	672	252	74	141	172	29	3
Adenoids only	63	24	68	11	2	1	3	—
Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids	193	42	197	20	15	3	12	2
Other Conditions ...	94	56	569	17	26	18	54	2
Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-T.B.)	543	362	96	10	62	161	10	—
Defective Speech	7	92	8	25	3	16	1	4

TABLE II—continued.

Defect or Disease	Elementary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	Routine Inspection		Special Inspection		Routine Inspection		Special Inspection	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
Teeth—Dental Disease (see Table IV, Group IV)	746	182	177	7	83	12	10	—
Heart and Circulation :								
Heart Disease Organic	30	28	17	20	11	17	—	2
Heart Disease Functional	50	197	24	48	23	45	3	5
Anæmia	602	131	589	92	324	34	37	—
Lungs :								
Bronchitis	269	30	373	47	7	8	9	2
Other Non-T.B. Diseases	106	40	268	15	23	22	3	—
Tuberculosis :								
Pulmonary Definite	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Pulmonary Suspected	18	2	74	14	7	2	3	1
Non-Pulmonary—								
Glands	5	4	13	3	—	3	—	—
Spine	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Hip	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	2	1	3	1	—	—	—	—
Skin	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Other Forms	1	—	14	6	—	—	—	—
Nervous System :—								
Epilepsy	3	9	12	15	—	—	—	—
Chorea	10	2	49	30	1	—	6	2
Other Conditions	56	50	2	28	13	22	3	2
Deformities :—								
Rickets	71	66	23	16	5	19	1	—
Spinal Curvature	238	76	67	8	43	42	18	2
Other Forms	159	153	99	31	73	160	—	4
Mental Condition	15	119	23	90	—	1	—	1
Infectious Diseases	9	—	105	74	1	—	3	—
Other Defects and Diseases	465	118	4745	360	55	25	333	24
Totals	6468	3168	13959	1275	1491	1344	888	139

TABLE II—*continued.*

B.—NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE).

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
Code Groups :—			
Entrants	4608	1615	35·05
Intermediates	2694	903	33·52
Leavers	2864	1068	37·28
Total (Code Groups)	10166	3586	35·27
Other Routine Inspections	2349	481	20·48

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Group	Number of Children		Percentage of Children found to require Treatment
	Inspected	Found to Require Treatment	
Routine Inspections (including other ages)	3999	1000	25·01

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA.

	Boys	Girls	Total
ind (including partially blind) :—			
(1) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Totally Blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	6	7	13
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	3	7
(2) Suitable for training in a School or Class for the Partially Blind—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Blind	68	94	162
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	14	19	33
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	12	10	22
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf):			
(1) Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Totally Deaf, or Deaf and Dumb—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	15	10	25
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
(2) Suitable for Training in a School or Class for the Partially Deaf—			
Attending Certified Schools or Classes for the Deaf	9	4	13
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	2	2
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Mentally Defective :—			
Feeble-minded (Cases not Notifiable to the local Control Authority)—			
Attending Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children... ..	92	68	160
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	1	1
At other Institutions	6	2	8
At no School or Institution	22	6	28
Notified to the Local Control Authority during the Year—			
Feeble-minded	12	16	28
Imbeciles	3	2	5
Idiots	—	—	—

TABLE III—*continued.*

	Boys	Girls	Total
Epileptics :—			
Suffering from Severe Epilepsy—			
Attending Certified Special Schools for Epileptics	3	1	4
In Institutions other than Certified Special Schools	1	—	1
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	5	3	8
Suffering from Epilepsy which is not severe—			
Attending Public Elementary Schools ...	10	8	18
At no School or Institution	—	—	—
Physically Defective :—			
Infectious Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	2	2	4
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	6	7	13
Non-Infectious but Active Pulmonary and Glandular Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Sanatorium Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board	15	13	28
At Certified Residential Open-air Schools... ..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-air Schools... ..	—	—	—
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	—	—	—
At no School or Institution	4	6	10
Delicate Children (<i>e.g.</i> , pre- or latent tuberculosis, Malnutrition, Debility, Anæmia, etc.)			
At Certified Residential Open-air Schools... ..	—	—	—
At Certified Day Open-air Schools... ..	270	233	503
At Public Elementary Schools	265	217	482
At other Institutions	14	7	21
At no School or Institution	16	13	29
Active Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis—			
At Sanatoria or Hospital Schools approved by the Ministry of Health or the Board... ..	3	1	4
At Public Elementary Schools	—	—	—
At other Institutions	4	—	4
At no School or Institution	6	12	18

TABLE III—*continued*.

	Boys	Girls	Total
Crippled Children (other than those with active Tuberculous Disease) <i>e.g.</i> , Children suffering from Paralysis, etc., and including those with severe Heart Disease—			
At Certified Hospital Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Residential Cripple Schools	—	—	—
At Certified Day Cripple Schools	102	87	189
At Public Elementary Schools	10	3	13
At other Institutions	1	1	2
At no School or Institution	10	12	22

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1927.

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which Group V).

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
in :—			
Ringworm, Scalp	158	—	158
Ringworm, Body	103	—	103
Scabies	72	—	72
Impetigo	1864	29	1893
Other Skin Diseases	607	31	638
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	715	25	740
Minor Ear Defects	677	42	719
Miscellaneous :—			
(<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, chilblains, etc.)	3399	10	3409
Totals	7595	137	7732

TABLE IV—*continued*.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Disease or Defect	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Skin :—			
Ringworm, Scalp	6	—	6
Ringworm, Body	3	—	3
Scabies	2	1	3
Impetigo	27	—	27
Other Skin Diseases	67	42	109
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II)	43	2	45
Minor Ear Defects	21	10	31
Miscellaneous :—			
(<i>e.g.</i> , Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.)	223	4	227
Totals	392	59	451

GROUP II—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the Body of the Report)	2381	30	12	2423
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	15	—	—	15
Total	2396	30	12	2438

TABLE IV—*continued*.GROUP II.—(Secondary Schools) (*Cont.*).

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	1951
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	39

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	1876
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	39

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with			
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Submitted to refraction by private practitioner or at hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the Body of the Report)	527	43	6	576
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I)	—	—	—	—
Total	527	43	6	576

Total number of children for whom spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	396
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	47

Total number of children who obtained or received spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	379
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	47

TABLE IV—*continued.*

GROUP III—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment			Received Other Forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
848	34	882	1172	2054

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Received Operative Treatment			Received Other Forms of Treatment	Total Number Treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
48	6	54	175	229

GROUP IV—Dental Defects. ELEMENTARY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS

(1) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist:

		Age			
Routine Age Groups	{	3	...	539	
		4	...	1228	
		5	...	2758	
		6	...	3086	
		7	...	3173	
		8	...	2007	
		9	...	1759	
		10	...	2128	
		11	...	2049	
		12	...	2115	
		13	...	2250	
		14	...	232	
				Total 233	
Children attending Special Schools		...			
Specials	...	...	...	38
Grand Total		...	...	271

TABLE IV—*continued*.GROUP IV—Dental Defects (*continued*).

(b)	Found to require treatment	...	...	24782
(c)	Actually treated	...	...	9363
(d)	Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	2045
)	Half-days devoted to Inspection	...	209	1585
	Treatment	...	1376	
<hr/>				
)	Attendances made by children for treatment			11408
)	Fillings, Permanent Teeth	...	5299	6973
	Temporary Teeth	...	1674	
<hr/>				
)	Extractions, Permanent Teeth	...	2366	13320
	Temporary Teeth	...	10954	
<hr/>				
)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	1186
)	Other Operations, Permanent Teeth	...	596	1473
	Temporary Teeth	...	877	
<hr/>				

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

) Number of children who were :—

(a) Inspected by the Dentist :—

				<i>Age</i>		
Routine Age Groups				{ 10	...	41
				{ 11	...	223
				{ 12	...	313
				{ 13	...	323
				{ 14	...	294
				{ 15	...	242
				{ 16 and over	...	83
				Total		1519
Specials				...	...	420
Grand Total				...	...	1939

(b)	Found to require treatment	...	...	1649
(c)	Actually treated	...	...	1049
(d)	Re-treated during the year as the result of periodical examination	...	...	496
(2)	Half-days devoted to Inspection	...	25	
	Treatment	...	136	
			—	161
(3)	Attendances made by children for treatment			1555
(4)	Fillings, Permanent Teeth	...	1273	
	Temporary Teeth	...	17	
			—	1290
(5)	Extractions, Permanent Teeth	...	788	
	Temporary Teeth	...	251	
			—	1039
(6)	Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	...	...	198
(7)	Other Operations, Permanent Teeth	...	131	
	Temporary Teeth	...	71	
			—	202

GROUP V—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(1)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	...	...	14.31
(2)	Total number of examinations of children in the School by the School Nurses	...	...	144639
(3)	Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	5512
(4)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	...	...	207
(5)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—			
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	—
	(b) Under the School Attendance Byelaws	...	...	—

TABLE V. PREVIOUS MEDICAL HISTORY.
ENTRANTS.

	Three Years				Four Years				Five Years				Six Years			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Number examined :—	197		182		623		590		1106		1070		404		436	
Males 2330, Females 2278 :																
Total ... 4608																
Measles ...	107	54.31	88	48.35	343	55.06	331	56.10	697	63.02	679	63.46	252	62.38	294	67.43
Whooping Cough ...	47	23.86	49	26.92	165	26.48	206	34.92	359	32.46	414	38.69	144	35.64	179	41.06
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	2	1.10	8	1.28	13	2.20	36	3.25	39	3.64	14	3.47	20	4.59
Diphtheria ..	2	1.02	—	—	7	1.12	2	0.34	14	1.27	16	1.50	10	2.48	11	2.52
Mumps ...	10	5.08	4	2.20	35	5.62	29	4.92	72	6.51	74	6.92	48	11.88	41	9.40
Chicken Pox...	28	14.21	42	23.08	131	21.03	117	19.83	236	21.34	236	22.06	78	19.31	133	30.50
Vaccinia ...	47	23.86	48	26.37	129	20.72	135	22.88	207	18.72	222	20.75	97	24.01	93	21.33
Typhoid Fever	1	0.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.09	1	0.25	3	0.69
Pneumonia ...	20	10.15	11	6.04	42	6.74	43	7.29	102	9.22	90	8.41	40	9.90	46	10.55
Bronchitis ...	27	13.71	22	12.09	73	11.72	61	10.34	118	10.67	121	11.31	51	12.62	63	14.45
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	2	0.32	—	—	4	0.36	3	0.28	3	0.74	3	0.69
Tuberculosis...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE VI. AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Age	Total Number Examined		Leavers, Intermediates and Other Ages				Candidates for Junior Scholarships				Secondary School Children			
			Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.
8	1214	1164	121.4	23.4	121.7	23.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	162	164	126.4	25.5	125.6	25.4	138.7	35.9	131.8	27.5	—	—	—	—
10	388	365	132.5	30.8	130.5	27.8	134.7	30.9	134.5	29.7	137.8	32.1	135.6	31.7
11	454	348	136.0	31.2	136.1	31.5	136.6	31.7	134.3	31.8	138.1	31.7	142.7	34.5
12	1581	1521	139.2	34.1	140.1	34.3	140.3	34.3	143.6	35.1	142.8	34.5	145.2	37.5
13	763	708	142.9	36.6	145.0	37.3	148.1	36.7	152.2	47.2	147.8	38.2	150.8	42.0
14	535	459	149.9	40.1	148.8	43.1	152.0	45.6	142.0	36.2	149.8	43.0	154.2	45.5
15	442	398	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160.1	48.1	156.4	49.3
16	99	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165.4	52.2	157.3	51.3
17 and over	49	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	169.6	56.9	161.3	54.9

TABLE VII.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS. ENTRANTS.

Age	Number Examined		Males		Females	
	Males	Females	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.	Height C.M.	Weight Kilos.
3	197	182	93.0	15.6	94.0	15.1
4	623	590	100.3	17.0	100.3	16.6
5	1106	1070	106.1	18.6	105.7	17.9
6	404	436	110.7	19.9	111.5	19.6

TABLE VIII.

PARENTS PRESENT AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Group	MALES			FEMALES		
	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present	Number of Children Examined	Number of Parents Present	Percentage of Parents Present
Entrants ...	2330	1773	76.09	2278	1797	78.88
Intermediates	1373	768	55.94	1321	860	65.10
Leavers ...	1415	442	31.24	1449	726	50.10
Other Ages	332	158	47.59	262	149	56.87
Junior Scholarships...	571	375	65.67	485	401	82.68
Secondary Schools ...	2073	21	1.01	1926	378	19.63
Totals ...	8094	3537	43.70	7721	4311	55.83

TABLE IX. VISION.

	Intermediates			Leavers			Scholarship Candidates			Secondary School Children			Totals		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals	Boys	Girls	Totals
Number tested ...	1931	1939	3870	1366	1420	2786	570	465	1035	2050	1879	3929	5917	5703	11620
6/6 Both eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal	1317	1277	2594	759	754	1513	391	305	696	1372	1144	2516	3839	3480	7319
6/6 Right	56	57	113	68	79	147	36	28	64	116	109	225	276	273	549
6/6 Left	32	39	71	48	63	111	23	29	52	99	72	171	202	203	405
6/9 Right	390	423	813	315	329	644	106	93	199	269	284	553	1080	1129	2209
6/9 Left	398	419	817	302	340	642	107	94	201	290	316	606	1097	1169	2266
6/12 Right	59	77	136	63	77	140	13	17	30	69	94	163	204	265	469
6/12 Left	61	81	142	89	81	170	22	16	38	76	79	155	248	257	505
6/18 Right	41	40	81	92	87	179	13	12	25	89	78	167	235	217	452
6/18 Left	52	57	109	74	81	155	15	13	28	87	96	183	228	247	475
6/24 Right	33	38	71	39	43	82	8	7	15	55	54	109	135	142	277
6/24 Left	29	42	71	41	31	72	5	7	12	58	63	121	133	143	276
6/36 Right	27	20	47	23	33	56	2	1	3	54	58	112	106	112	218
6/36 Left	25	16	41	35	40	75	5	—	5	47	55	102	112	111	223
6/60 Right	6	4	10	4	6	10	1	1	2	18	23	41	29	34	63
6/60 Left	11	6	17	13	15	28	1	1	2	15	28	43	40	59	90
6/0 Right	2	3	5	3	12	15	—	1	1	8	35	43	13	51	64
6/0 Left	6	2	8	5	15	20	1	—	1	6	26	32	18	43	61

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